The Pacific.

THE PACIFIC.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER, devoted to Religion, Education and General news.
It is the organ of no sect or party—started with no purpose of gain, and pledged to the great interests of religion and education—it commends itself to the consideration and support of every citizen of California.
Published THURSDAY MORNINGS, by Rev. J. H. Warren and Rev. P. G. Buchanan, for the Trustees, at the office of Towne & Bacon, Printers, 538 Clay street, opposite Leidesdorff.
TERMS.—For one year, payable in advance, $5 00. For Six Months, payable in advance, $3 00. Ten copies, $30 00.
☞ All Letters relating to the business affairs of the paper should be addressed to "The Pacific;" and those regarding the editorial department to Rev. J. H. Warren.
Notice to Subscribers and Postmasters.—The legal Postage on The Pacific for six months, is 12½ cents *and no more*, to be paid in advance by the subscriber at the office of delivery—to the Atlantic States, the Postage is 25 cents, payable also in advance at the office of delivery.

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VOLUME XI. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1862. NUMBER 14.

THE PACIFIC

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For right is right, since God is God,
And right the day must win;
To doubt would be disloyalty
To falter would be sin.

OUR SOLDIERS.*

BY LIEUT. G. W. PATTEN, U. S. A.

I never see a shadowy plume
Upon a soldier's crest,
But I think of ye, our gallant braves,
Amid the far South-west;
I never hear the fife's shrill note
Amid the cities' hum,
But I see your serried columns form
Where rolls the roaring drum.

The lengthened trails ye thread my braves
Are difficult to find,
Through hammock and through everglade,
By marsh and tangled vine;
Your homestead is the wilderness.
Your canopy the sky,
And the music that ye love the best
Lives in the battle cry.

They little know who lightly dwell
Upon the ills ye bear,
The task, the toil, oh weary ones!
That ye are doomed to share;
'Tis thine to search for cooling springs
Upon the thirsty waste,
To sink amid the mazy wood
With homeward path effaced.

And oh 'tis thine at midnight hour,
Upon the guarded plain,
To dream of smiles far, far away,
Ye ne'er may see again;
To vanquish hope, to purchase fame
With blood of foe unseen;
To find a grave without a name,
Beneath the hammock green.

* The above beautiful poem is given from memory. It is so appropriate that we cannot forbear giving it at the risk of some omissions.—[Ed.

SANDY MORRISON.

Just at the foot of Pentland Hills, lay, years ago, an old farm house, of the plainest kind, built of rough stone, and roofed with thatch, but shaded by venerable trees, and cheered by a "bonnie burn wimpling" over its pebbly bed. That was the home of Sandy Morrison. The only thing about him really attractive was his large clear hazel eye, which lay beneath his shaggy brows like a deep fountain among the brown hills of his native land.

Sandy belonged to a peculiar class of Scotsmen, some of whom the writer knew in his boyhood. He was perfectly natural in all his ways; honest, industrious and shrewd; simple as a child and yet thoughtful as a sage. He walked with God as friend with friend. When he prayed, he seemed to talk with God face to face.

Philosophers would have called him a mystic. He had never heard the word; and had it been applied to him in his hearing, and its meaning explained, he would have said, "Hoot man, ye needna gae round about seeking the nearest to explain a thing sae simple. It's only God in the heart of a puir sinner." Had you demurred at his explanation, he would have cut the matter short by asking if ye didna believe in the mighty power o' God.

The whole secret of the simplicity and power of Sandy's religion lay in the fact that he truly believed in God as the life of the soul of man, as well as the life of the universe.

His favorite books were Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, Boston's Fourfold State, Erskine's Sermons, Halyburton's Remains, The Book of Martyrs, and Rutherford's Letters, and above all the Bible. Next to the Bible, Halyburton and Rutherford exerted upon him the greatest influence. The tender and meditative Halyburton, and the ardent Eagle of Anworth, had minds accordant with his own. We rather think he had read with interest Scougal's Life of God in the Soul of Man, and this might account for some of his peculiar expressions.

Sandy had a perfect trust in the providence of God. "The Lord reigneth," he would say, "every thing is wisely ordered, and will come out right in the end."

If you said, "Not surely the sins and follies of men!" he would reply as follows: "Sins and follies are ours, and we suffer for them; but God overrules them for his glory. You see the eddies in the stream yonder; they twist and turn a'sorts o'ways, but they go wi' the current at last. In the storm, sticks, stones, and dirt come tumbling doun frae the hills; but in the valley yonder they lie a' quiet enough, and in the simmer time will be covered wi' grass and daisies. In the same way, it seems to me, God works a' things accordin' to the counsel o' his ain will."

This accounts for Sandy's peace and joy: "You see," said he, explaining the matter in his peculiar fashion, "years gane by, I believed jist as others do, who have a form o' godliness, but deny the power thereof. I did na understand, and above all, I did not love God. I was worrying about this, that, and the ither. Things were nae richt. Wife and I were puir, ye ken, and had to work hard; but we did na mind that sae long as we had health and strength. We lived in a bonnie place. The sun shone cheerily on our bit housie, among the roses and honeysuckles that my auld mither had planted wi' her ain hand. And, mair than that, the Lord sent us a bonnie bairn—Heck! the wee thing seemed an angel in disguise, wi' its yellow hair, dimplin' cheeks, and blue een. It was the licht and glory o' our hame.

"But the Lord took her to himself. O, how we grat when we laid her in the yird! And Mary (that's my wife's name) began to fail. She could na tell what was the matter wi' her. The doctor said she had a weakness in the chest. But it made our hame unco dowie like. Every thing seemed to gae wrang, and I murmured sair against the Lord. The warld looked waefu, and I would have liked to dee.

"But I began to think. I seemed to come to myself; yet my mind was unco dark. Then I read the Bible and prayed. Our neebor, auld Mr. Wallace, a gude man, tauld us to look to the Rock o' Ages, and see if the Lord wadna open for us the fountain o' consolation.

"Then I saw, but not very clearly at first, that there was anither world—anither kingdom like, spiritual and eternal, as holy Mr. Rutherford wud say. This warld is only a husk or shell. The substance, the spirit, is anither. And a' is full o' God. Then I saw wee Mary, whose body we had laid in the grave, wakin' in that warld of licht and peace. I heard her singin', there wi' the angels o' God. I heard the voice o' Jesus, there, saying, 'Peace, peace!' It came like the sweetest music to my puir heart!

"Then I understood how blind, unbelievin' and wicked I had been, and I said to myself: 'What's the use o' murmurin'? The Redeemer liveth, and blessed be his name; I will jist put myself and a' I have under the shadow o' his wings.'

"Says I to my wife, 'Mary, we maun believe in God. He's a' and in a'. He gave us our bonnie bairn, and he's taen her again; for she was his mair than ours; and noo she's an angel. She wunna come to us, but we will go to her. And noo ye maun be comforted.'

"And we kneeled down thegither, and prayed to the God o' our fathers, the God o' our bairn, and were comforted.

"Then the warld appeared to me in a new licht. It was filled wi' the holy presence o' God. I saw that a' was His licht, and darkness, simmer and winter, sorrow and joy, death and life, and that he was governing a' things according to the counsel o' his ain will."—*Life Pictures.*

BISHOP ASBURY.

For the first five years after his induction into the episcopal office his travels were confined to the east of the Alleghanies; but they extended from New York on the north to Georgia on the south, and he visited all the intermediate States as often as once a year, and many of them oftener. He rode on horseback from thirty to fifty miles daily, for the most part through dismal swamps, across bridgeless rivers, and in pathless forests. Sometimes he would have to swim his horse through streams full of floating ice, and then to travel twenty miles with his clothes wet to his breast. If his horse sometimes failed him through lameness or weariness, the man had no time to be weary, and pushed on alone; for he had appointments in advance all along his route. He preached somewhere nearly every day.

How scantily this ecclesiastical chieftain was supplied with the necessaries of life may be seen by a few extracts from his journal, and by letters to his parents, residing in England. To the latter at one time he says:—"My salary is sixty-four dollars a year. I have sold my watch and library, and would sell my shirts before you should want. I have made a reserve for you. I spend very little on my own account. My friends find me some clothing. The contents of a small saddlebag will do for me and one coat a year." Writing at a later date, he says:—"I study daily what I can do without. One horse, and that sometimes borrowed, one coat, one waistcoat—the last coat and waistcoat I used about fourteen months—four or five shirts, and four or five books." In 1806, while attending to the Western Conference, he writes:—"The brethren were in want, and could not suit themselves, so I parted with my watch, my cloak, and my shirt." He was at this time the presiding officer of an organization embracing five hundred preachers and more than one hundred and thirty thousand members; himself almost without money, selling his watch and a part of his scanty wardrobe to supply the wants of those still poorer than himself.

For forty-five year he was the recognize head of the denomination in this country. He annually made the tour of the States, traveling never less than five thousand, and often more than six thousand miles a year. He usually preached once every day and three times on Sunday, making more than twenty thousand discourses in all. When he died, the societies which, on his arrival in America, he had found consisting of six or seven hundred members, with six or seven preachers, numbered two hundred thousand members, with nearly seven hundred preachers.

CUTTING OFF FORT PULASKI.

Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph R. Hawley, of the Connecticut Seventh, at Port Royal, writes to the Hartford *Press*, of which he is editor, telling how the opening of the artificial channel known as "Wall's Cut," by which our gunboats were enabled to pass into the Savannah river, between Fort Pulaski and Savannah, was accomplished. He says:

Wall's Cut, one of the inland passages to Savannah, was obstructed by the rebels when our forces took Port Royal, by the sinking of a brig and driving three rows of piles across the passage. The delicacy of the operation of removing the obstructions can be imagined when we state that the place was so far within the enemy's lines that they left it entirely unguarded, thinking that our troops would not have the temerity to approach the channel, nor the ingenuity to remove the obstructions. They did not know the Yankee daring and skill. Sometime before the 15th of January the three companies of the Connecticut Seventh that were left on Hilton Head, were sent down to the lower end of Daufuskie Island to act as a guard to a party of engineers who were to attempt to open Wall's Cut. From the house, which formed the headquarters of the party, Savannah was plainly visible, at a distance of eight miles, across the marshes and bayous. The line of the river could also be traced, and the men seen on the decks of the black little steamers which plied between Savannah and Fort Pulaski, the port holes of which could be counted. During the daytime the party kept concealed. At night strong guards of soldiers were placed at favorable points of observation, and the engineers with muffled oars and hammers, silently worked till daybreak. This was continued five different nights before the work was accomplished. But the piles were all removed and the old sunken hulk moved to a position which renders the passage of the gunboats easy. So unsuspicious were the enemy all this time, that our pickets captured two innocent duck-shooters, who supposed they were safely rowing in rebel waters. It is one of the cleverest achievements of the war.

For the Pacific.

HOPE IN HEAVEN.

Take from us all that earth hath given,
But leave, oh leave us hope in Heaven!
Cloud not our polar star;
When fierce tornadoes o'er us sweep,
And whirl us to the dark and deep
Wild waters of despair,
Its silvery light alone can guide
To Him who stands on that gulf side,
With outstretched arms, to bear
Our fainting spirits through the wave
And their demoniac foes to brave,
That meet in legions there,
To drag the poor wrecked, reasoning soul,
Far from its reason and its goal,
To tangled labyrinths where
Wildered, wandering, groping blind,
It seeks to solve that undefined,
Wondrous enigme—human mind.
Oh blessed Saviour! bend to hear;
Let us with simple faith draw near,
And trust alone to thee:
Then darksome floods shall fright no more,
Thou'lt lead us safely to the shore
Of immortality. M. A. B.

PULPIT ELOCUTION.

The following hints to preachers on elocution, as presented by the London correspondent of the *Presbyterian*, are from the pen of the Rev. A. S. Thelwell, an Episcopal clergyman of the Evangelical party, and Lecturer of Public Reading at King's College, London. The rules are all important—but the 2d, 3d and 5th, are worthy of special attention: The difference between popular and effective preachers on the one hand, and those, mentally and morally their equals, if not superiors, on the other, who are yet set down as dull and inefficient, in many cases, results from the observance or non-observance of these very rules:

To sum up, in few words, the most important rules to be attended to by every public reader or speaker are:

1. Pay particular attention to the management of the breath. Take care always to have breath enough, and to spare.

2. Let your enunciation of your consonants be *very* distinct and clear. As a general rule, take care of the consonants, and the vowels will take care of themselves.

3. Be careful to sustain your voice, in regular time and in full force, to the very last word in your sentences. If the last word be lost, the sense of the whole sentence is marred, if not destroyed.

4. Never be afraid of pauses. Rest assured, that the hearer needs a due proportion of pause, in order to hear with ease and comfort; just as much as the speaker does, in order to speak with ease and comfort, and to manage his breath.

5. In reading, take especial care not to get into any affected, strained, or unnatural tone of manner. Read just as you would say the same things, if you were speaking out of the fullness of your own heart. A strained or unnatural manner of reading is the main cause of what is called the clerical sore throat.

All these are important rules; and, *to some*, the mere statement of them may be sufficient. But if there be one art beyond all others, in which men more especially need good *viva voce* instruction, it is the art of speaking and reading. Most men, if left to themselves, with only the instruction they can get from books, will be apt to get out of one habit into another; and many persons who begin with reading pretty well, for want of sound instruction to begin with, and of an occasional hint from a judicious friend, become, in process of time, very bad readers. Great is the want of really competent and judicious teachers of elocution, in all seminaries of sound learning. Highly important it is, that all the educated classes in our land should learn to consider good reading and good speaking as indispensable parts of a truly liberal education. They are especially important in the reading-desk, and in the pulpit.

GOOD FOR JOHN BRIGHT.

These are noble and generous words of John Bright to his townsmen at Rochdale, England. We are confident that they will go to the deep place in the American heart. The whole speech in the "*Rebellion Record*" is worth every man's reading:

A distinguished member of the House of Commons—distinguished there by his eloquence, distinguished more by his many writings—I mean Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton—he did not exactly express a hope, but he ventured on something like a prediction, that the time would come when there would be, I don't know how many, but as many Republics or States in America as you can count upon your fingers. There cannot be a meaner motive than this that I am speaking of, in forming a judgment on this question—that it is "better for us;" for whom? the people of England, or the Government of England?—that the United States should be severed, and that that continent should be as the continent of Europe is, in many States, and subject to all the contentions and disasters which have accompanied the history of the States of Europe. [Applause.] I should say that if a man had a great heart within him he would rather look forward to the day when, from that point of land which is habitable nearest to the Pole, to the shores of the Great Gulf, the whole of that vast continent might become one great federation of States—that, without a great army and without a great navy, not mixing itself up with the entanglements of European politics—without a custom house inside through the whole length and breadth of its territory, but with freedom everywhere, equality everywhere, law everywhere, peace everywhere—would afford at last some hope that man is not forsaken of Heaven, and that the future of our race might be better than the past. [Prolonged cheering.] * * * *

Whether the Union will be restored or not, or the South will achieve an unhonored independence or not, I know not, and I predict not. But this I think I know—that in a few years, a very few years, the twenty millions of free men in the North will be thirty millions, or even fifty millions—a population equal to or exceeding that of this kingdom. [Hear, hear.] When that time comes, I pray that it may not be said among them, that in the darkest hour of their country's trials, England, the land of their fathers, looked on with icy coldness, and saw unmoved the perils and the calamities of her children. [Cheers.] As for me, I have but this to say,—I am one in this audience, and but one in the citizenship of this country; but if all other tongues are silent, mine shall speak for that policy which gives hope to the bondsmen of the South, and tends to generous thoughts, and generous words, and generous deeds, between the two great nations that speak the English language, and from their origin are alike entitled to the English name. [Great cheering.]

HOW TO REAR CHILDREN.

Here is a chapter of instructions, addressed to parents from *Hall's Journal of Health:*

1. Children should not go to school until six years old.

2. Should not learn at home during that time more than the alphabet, religious teachings excepted.

3. Should be fed with plain, substantial food, at regular intervals of not less than four hours.

4. Should not be allowed to eat anything within two hours of bedtime.

5. Should have nothing for supper but a simple cup of warm drink, such as very weak tea of some kind, or cambric tea of warm milk and water, with one slice of cold bread and butter—nothing else.

6. Should sleep in separate beds, on hair mattresses, without caps, feet first well warmed by the fire or rubbed with the hands until perfectly dry; extra covering on the lower limbs, but little on the body.

7. Should be compelled to be out of doors for the greater part of daylight, from after breakfast until half an hour before sundown, unless in raw, damp weather, when they should not be allowed to go outside the door.

8. Never limit a healthy child as to sleeping or eating, except at supper; but compel regularity as to both; it is of great importance.

9. Never compel a child to sit still, or interfere with its enjoyments, as long as it is not actually injurious to person or property, or against good morals.

10. Never threaten a child: it is cruel, unjust and dangerous. What you have to do, do it, and be done with it.

11. Never speak harshly or angrily, but mildly, kindly, and when really needed, firmly—no more.

12. By all means arrange it so that the last words between you and your children, at bedtime, especially the younger ones, shall be words of unmixed lovliness and affection.

THE POWER OF A WORD.

I was told, to-day, a story so touching in reference to this, that you must let me tell it. It is a temperance case, but it will illustrate this just as well. A mother, on the green hills of Vermont, was holding by the right hand a son, sixteen years old, mad with love of the sea. And as she stood by the garden gate, one morning, she said: "Edward, they tell me—for I never saw the ocean—that the great temptation of a seaman's life is drink. Promise me, before you quit your mother's hand, that you will not drink. "And," said he—for he told the story—"I gave her the promise, and I went the broad globe over, and the Mediterranean, San Francisco, the Cape of Good Hope, the North Pole and the South. I saw them all in forty years, and I never saw a glass filled with sparkling liquor that my mother's form by the garden gate, on the green hillsides of Vermont, did not rise before me; and, to-day, at sixty, my lips are innocent of the taste of liquor. Was not that sweet evidence of the power of a single word? Yet that was not half. "For," said he, "yesterday there came into my counting-room a man of forty years, and asked me, 'Do you know me?' 'No.' 'Well,' said he, 'I was once brought drunk into your presence on ship board; you were a passenger; the captain kicked me aside; you took me to your berth and kept me there until I had slept off my intoxication. You then asked me if had a mother. I said I had never known a word from her lips. You told me of yours at the garden gate, and, to-day I am master of one of the finest packets in New York; and I came to ask you to call and see me.'" How far that little candle throws its beams! That mother's word, on the green hillside of Vermont! God be thanked for the mighty power of a single word!—*Wendell Phillips.*

A PLEA FOR THE MARTHAS.

There are two classes of good women, the Marthas and the Marys. The former represent the active, and the latter the passive voice of the feminine conjugation.—Without by any means controverting the Scriptural idea, we borrow the names there used to illustrate facts in modern social life. Both Marthas and Marys are affectionate, but the love of Mary is a sentimental dream, and evaporates in verbal homage and empty caresses. Mary will tie a bouquet for you, or possibly knit a purse if she has abundant leisure. She will join you in a quiet stroll, especially when the calls of duty are urgent in the house, but even then she prefers a drive. She absorbs attentions without rendering many; she makes a luxury of friendship, and either wears it like a jewel, or drinks it like a julep. She sweetly assures you that "you are worth so much to her;" meantime, except that she charms your fancy, she is worth very little to you.

With Martha it is otherwise. Her love is untiring and practical. She gives where Mary receives. She prepares the entertainment which Mary only enjoys. She smooths your pillow while Mary is kissing you good-night, and repairs your wardrobe in an ante-room while you are lost in slumber; meanwhile breathing a prayer for your welfare of which you do not dream. She takes charge of the children while you go with Mary to the excursion; she packs the refreshments for the pic-nic, while Mary helps you to arrange the flowers. She takes cheerfully the roughest duties, because her dress is generally of firm material that will never tear or soil; while Mary requires your aid to enable her to protect from injury her gossamer barege. If there is any unpleasant or repulsive task that must be done in solitude, that admits no assistance and elicits no praise, give yourself not a moment's uneasiness; Martha will attend to it. She has a positive genius for that kind of thing. Indeed, Martha is a very convenient person to have in the house. It is pleasant to think that she will do whatever she can for you, and that she does it because she loves you. You sometimes drop her a kind word when you think of it, just to see how her face lights up in consequence. At such times she is almost pretty; you regret that she looks, ordinarily so thin and anxious. You hear her cough of a morning, and excuse an occasional neglect of some of your stated comforts. You are surprised and shocked when she dies some day; you blend your tears with Mary's (Mary is beautiful in tears), and you feel that sympathy is sweet. You plant a rose, not a thornless one, above Martha's grave, and after a proper interval of sorrow—marry Mary.

THE MINISTERIAL OFFICE.

The following extract from Dr. Huntington's Anniversary Sermon sets forth the true view of the sacred office. It is worthy of attentive consideration; especially in these times when so many are losing sight of the great object and work of the ministry:—

"In my conception of the sacred office, its foremost and characteristic calling is to bring souls to their Saviour; to bring them however and wherever they may be reached, and most of all, when they are willing to come first to the minister; to bring them by a patient hearing of their troubles, and a thoughtful inquiry into their infirmities; to bring them, through sympathy, to our common Lord, through penitence and to true conversion, through all the personal operation of love and fear in the conscience and the heart, to the foot of the cross; to bring them afterwards, nearer and nearer, in comfort, and fellowship, and sanctification; to bring them one by one, till they are all gathered into the Fold, and established on the Rock, to their eternal salvation from sin, and entrance into fulness of life. I remember the words of that sublime and searching exhortation where, with a blending majesty and tenderness inimitable, every ordained priest of God is bidden to be not only a "messenger," but a "watchman and steward," of his Lord—"to teach and to premonish, to feed and to provide for the Lord's family, to seek for Christ's sheep that are dispersed abroad, and for his children who are in the midst of this naughty world, that they may be saved through Christ forever."—*Christian Witness.*

DR. FRANCIS LIEBER.

Rev. Dr. Thompson, in one of his letters to the *Congregationalist*, thus speaks of this great German-American:

Said Dr. Francis Lieber to the writer, soon after Sumter; "Blood has been the *cement* of everything that has *stood* in the world; freedom, science, religion—nothing without the cement of blood." Now that we are called to build for posterity, we must not spare the cement, whether of blood or of treasure.

Do you *know* Dr. Lieber? Of course you know his "Political Ethics" and his "Civil Liberty"—but I mean the man? He reminds me of one of those great globes which open by hinges; it has all creation on the outside of it, and when you open it, you find all the wo,ld wrapped inside. And with this most comprehensive knowledge of things, he has the most *unconscious* way of uttering in familiar talk thoughts that most men would husband (if they had them!) for a lecture, an essay, or a book. I say this after having heard Ralph Waldo Emerson talk by the hour.

METHODISTS EVERYWHERE.

Richmond Nolley well illustrates this. Mr. Nolley was one of a small band of missionaries sent out from the South Carolina Conference, about 1812, to labor in the wilds of Mississippi and Louisiana, which were then very sparsely settled, and occupied to some extent by tribes of not always friendly Indians. Mr. Nolley was a man of great energy, zeal, and courage. He was exposed to many dangers in the prosecution of his work, both from the hostile savages and the opposition of white men. But he was rigidly faithful, and omitted no opportunity of doing good to persons of any color or condition, in whatever obscure corner he could find them. On one occasion, while traveling, he came upon a fresh wagon-track, and, following it, he discovered an emigrant family, who had just reached the spot where they intended to make their home. The man, who was putting out his team, saw at once, by the costume and bearing of the stranger, what his calling was, and exclaimed:—"What! another Methodist preacher! I quit Virginia to get out of the way of them, and went into a new settlement in Georgia, where I thought I should be quite beyond their reach; but they got my wife and daughter into the Church. Then, in this late purchase, Choctaw Corner, I found a piece of good land, and was sure I should have some peace of the preachers; but, here is one, before my wagon is unloaded." "My friend," said Nolley, "if you go to heaven, you'll find Methodist preachers there; and if to hell, I'm afraid you'll find some there; and you see how it is in this world. So you had better make terms with us, and be at peace."

THE FOLLY OF ATHEISM.

You have often heard the brilliant Dr. C——, of whom the late Prof. Bush once so wittily remarked, when some one was asking the explanation of the first grand shower of meteoric stars, "Oh! I can explain it easily: *it is only Dr. C——'s brain burst open.*" Well, being once in——, we went, on Sabbath morning, to the church then under his pastoral care, having some curiosity to hear him.

After a brief invocation at the opening of the service, he read, from the Scriptures, the fifty-third Psalm, beginning, "The fool hath said in his heart, 'There is no God.'" "Ha!" said he, in a tone of mingled indignation and triumph, "Nobody but *a fool would* say *that.*" "He said it in his *heart*, not in his *head*—he knew better," was his second comment; while the third, equally striking, was, "The words, *'there is,'* you will notice, are in italics, thus showing they are not in the original, so that he does not say, *There is* no God,' but *'No God.'* He *wishes* there was *none: he knew* there *was.*"—*N. Y. Observer.*

INUNDATION OF THE NILE.

"The 'Inundation of the Nile' has been peculiar this year from the great rise of the waters, so great indeed that nearly the whole country, from Cairo to Alexandria, presented one vast, magnificent sea. It was truly a grand and picturesque scene, thickly dotted, as it was with towns and villages—groves of beautiful trees, so like green islands in the distance, and white sails spread to the breeze in every possible direction. This strange and novel scene would have been richly enjoyed but for the destruction and desolation that marked the course of the waters. Everywhere they overflowed the banks, on which are always to be seen so many mud houses clustered together. These were now swept away, except so far as they stood on eminences, and even these were sometimes completely surrounded by water that had come to the very door. It was a touching sight to see people, homeless and shelterless, gathered together on some knoll or rising ground, with their animals around them, or ranged along some narrow strip of land, only a few feet wide, and unable to move either to the right or the left. Besides immense loss of property, the suffering must have been very great, and many must have perished.

"From Cairo to Osiout the Nile was generally in its appearance more like a full, broad, majestic river, only occasionally sweeping far over the land. It rose this year some twenty-five *draz*, or about fifty feet, but it is now fast retiring—when the sower goes forth with his grain, casts his seed upon the wet soil, and without any further trouble awaits the crop.

A CHAPTER ON BELLS.

Russia is preëminently the country of great bells, where they may be heard in full vigor, not "swinging slow with sullen roar," for they are too heavy to be swung, but incessantly tolling and booming, and deafening all ears but those of Russians, who almost worship their bells. In Moscow alone, before the revolution, there were 1,700 large bells, which number has increased now to 5,000. The Great Bell of Moscow, of which every one has heard, was cast in 1653, by order of the Empress Anne. Its weight is variously estimated at from 360,000 to 440,000 lbs. It is 21 feet 3 inches high, and about 22 feet in diameter at the mouth. In 1837, the Czar Nicholas caused it to be taken out of the pit in which it lay, and to be placed upon the granite pedestal as it is now seen. Upon its side is seen the figure of the Empress Anne, in flowing robes. It has been consecrated as a chapel; the Russians regarding it with the most superstitious veneration, and will not allow a particle to be taken from it as a specimen of the metal. The entrance to it is through a large fracture or opening in the side, whence a piece has been broken out. There is now suspended in Moscow, upon the tower of St. Ivan, a bell weighing 144,000 lbs., cast in 1817; the diameter of which at the mouth is 13 feet.

The bells of China rank next in size to those of Russia, there being several in Pekin, cast in honor of the transference of the seat of government from Nankin to that city, which are said to each weigh 120,000 lbs. Another at Nankin, of nearly cylindrical shape, is estimated to weigh 55,000 pounds.

Of European bells, the famous one at Erfurt, in Germany, cast in 1497, and weighing about 30,000 lbs., was long celebrated not only as the largest, but also as the best in Europe. One placed in the cathedral of Paris, in 1680, weighs 38,000 lbs. Another in Vienna, cast in 1711, weighs 40,000 lbs.; and in Olmutz is another of about the same weight. The celebrated Great Tom of Oxford, England, weighs 17,000 lbs., and was cast in 1680.

The great bell recently cast for the Parliament House in London, weighs 30,000 lbs.; that in York-Minster, called Great Peter of York, weighs 27,000 lbs.; and that upon the Notre Dame Cathedral in Montreal (the largest upon this continent) weighs 29,400 lbs., and was imported from England in 1843.

SO MANY YEARS LOST.

There is something very touching in this statement, made by a clergyman, who recently had two female applicants for admission into the communion of the church he served. One was a girl of sixteen years, from the Sabbath School; the other a sober, matronly lady of about sixty years. As this young girl was relating the experience of her heart, her belief in her acceptance of the dear Savior, and as she rehearsed the story of Christ's love and suffering, the lady was observed to be weeping, profusely weeping. When the maiden had finished her story, the lady could not refrain from approaching her; and bending over her, she greeted her with an affectionate kiss, saying, as she did it, "Oh! can I ever forgive myself that I have lived so long without loving Christ, when I might have begun as young as you?" What self-reproach and bitter reflections will be saved to our children, if the grace of God should convert them in early years!—*Christian Intelligencer.*

The Old Paths.—There are eight thousand laborers now engaged upon the Suez canal in Egypt. It is intended that steam communication will be established by it between the Mediterranean and the Red Sea. If this communication should be completed the commercial and political world would be revolutionized. Africa would become an island, and Venice would start as in a dream into her olden glory. Constantinople and Marseilles would rival Liverpool and New York; and Alexandria on the Nile may, in the course of ages, rival the monster city on the Thames.

Cattle in the Southern Counties.—A resident of Monterey writes "that the loss of stock has been small in this vicinity. This season is one of the most forward we have had for a number of years. Stock begins to look well. Sheep, by what I can learn from the different owners, are in a more prosperous condition than ever before. Cattle also are getting fat as fast as possible. There has been but a small loss of cattle here this winter; what loss there has been, has been caused by the cattle miring in the ground."

Never be weary of well-doing.

YOUTH'S.

CHRIST AND THE LITTLE ONES.

"The Master has come over Jordan,"
Said Hannah, the mother, one day;
"He is healing the people who throng him,
With a touch of his finger, they say.
And now I shall carry the children,
Little Rachel, and Samuel, and John;
I shall carry the baby, Esther,
For the Lord to look upon."

The father looked at her kindly,
But he shook his head, and smiled;
"Now, who but a doating mother
Would think of a thing so wild?
If the children were tortured by demons,
Or dying of fever, 'twere well;
Or had they the taint of the leper,
Like many in Israel ——"

"Nay, do not hinder me, Nathan;
I feel such a burden of care:
If I carry it to the Master,
Perhaps I shall leave it there.
If he lay his hand on the children,
My heart will be lighter, I know;
For a blessing forever and ever
Will follow them as they go."

So, over the hills of Judah,
Along by the vine-rows green,
With Esther asleep on her bosom,
And Rachel her brothers between;
'Mong the people who hung on his teaching,
Or waited his touch and word,
Through the row of proud Pharisees listening,
She pressed to the feet of the Lord.

"Now, why shouldst thou hinder the Master,"
Said Peter, "with children like these?
Seest not how, from morning till evening,
He teacheth and healeth disease?"
Then Christ said: "Forbid not the children,
Permit them to come unto Me!"
And he took in his arms little Esther,
And Rachel he set on his knee;

And the heavy heart of the mother
Was lifted all earth-care above,
As he laid his hands on the brothers,
And blest them with the tenderest love;
As he said of the babes in his bosom,
"Of such are the kingdom of heaven;"
And strength for all duty and trial
That hour to her spirit was given.
—*Julia Gill, in Little Pilgrim.*

For the Pacific.

THE LOST FLAG.

"Where is my flag? Oh, I have lost my flag!" said Willie Hanson, as he commenced unloading his pockets, producing a string, a ball, nail, and many other things, which boys always keep treasured up for the time of need. "I *have*—lost—my—flag," he repeated slowly.

Now Willie was eight years old, and a manly little fellow at that; but he could hardly keep from crying, when he found that his flag was gone,—and the worst of it was, he could not buy another like it, in the village: there was none left, but "little bits of baby one's," as he called them.

Willie's father lived on a ranch, two or three miles from the village. It was a fine ranch, and Mr. Hanson always had good crops, and you all know that good crops bring plenty of money. Willie wanted a flag to hoist on the top of the house, and his father gave him the means, and told him to get a good one; as we have said, there was just one large one left, that Willie bought, rolled it up and thrust it into his pocket, which was too full: the flag dropped out, and so was lost.

He wished to go back and look for it, his sister went with him; their mother had stopped to call upon a friend that lived at the entrance of the village—it was there they missed the flag. Mrs. Hanson thought they would be unsuccessful in finding it, and went another way, to a dry-goods store, and bought bunting to make one, in case the other should not be found.

The children came back without the flag. Mrs. Hanson said nothing about what she had bought, for she wished to give a pleasant surprise.

Willie was dreadfully disappointed, but tried to hide it as well as he could; he was not lively and chatty as usual, but seemed all-absorbed in driving; it was no wonder that the little fellow grieved for his loss, for it was the day before the Fourth, and for *months* he had been thinking of how high his flag would wave on that day.

When they arrived at home Mrs. Hanson went to her own room, and sewed most industriously. Just as the sun was setting the flag was finished; the supper was ready. Mr. Hanson had been told the secret, and had made a nice flag-staff, and as Willie came into the drawing-room, his father waved the flag saying, "Three cheers for the Stars and Stripes!"

"Three times three!" shouted Willie, as he clapped his hands, and cheered. All the workmen were in, for supper, and heartier cheers never greeted a flag, than those that welcomed Willie Hanson's.

The little boy's joy knew scarcely any bounds; he shouted, cheered, speechified, turned summersets, kissed, and thanked his mother, over and over again, and indulged in all sorts of extravagancies much to the amusement of the men.

Proudly the flag waved among the green oaks the next day. Willie was delighted to sit beneath their shade and gaze upon it. It waved, floated, furled, and unfurled in the breeze. It was hailed, and admired, by all that came along the road. They hauled it down at sunset; and as Willie saw it rolled up, he said, "Mother, I will *never* forget how you made that flag for me."

M. A. B.

Immense Tunnel.—A tunnel is in process of construction under the bed of the river Indus, in India. It is to be 1,215 feet long, and lighted by gas. The cost will be not less than $2,500,000.

If a good man thrive, all thrive with him.

THE PACIFIC.

SAN FRANCISCO

Thursday Morning, April 3, 1862.

The Christian Spectator.

This war is furnishing a most imposing spectacle. Great armies, numbering nearly a million of men, are in the thickening conflict. Principles are trying out bloody conclusions. Right and good government are in the field against wrong and selfishness and mad ambition. The shock of arms interests the whole civilized world. But we, belonging to the nation whose life is at stake, are most deeply interested. We are absorbed in the great conflict of the day.

What effect has this sight upon us? Do we view it as Christian spectators? It is a question for us all; especially for those who profess to trust in God. He is the God of battles, the God of history. His eye sees every act of the grand drama, in its every part and movement. His might holds the contending forces in His hand, so that they can do nothing except as He permits. His providence bends all passing events to His will. The Lord of Hosts is the great organizer of victory and success. These bloody battle-fields are dreadful; but He can make them to blossom with the flowers, and blush with the fruitage of numberless blessings—blessings of peace, order, and freedom for this land, and of progress and Christian good for all lands. Do we see God in all these wonderful movements, which are making history so fast, and shaping the destinies of the world?

God is giving us rare helps toward becoming warm-hearted Christians. If we forget His guiding hand, we shall be worse off than before; for the excitements of the hour will sap our higher life. War is to many a spiritual hindrance. If the news is used as an excuse for staying away from the praying-meeting, for praying less and with wandering minds in our closets, for reading general news on the Sabbath; by such ways we shall easily check our Christian fervor. We shall think a great deal about men, and forget God. But if we read the news as Christians, thanking God for the triumph of the Right, humbling ourselves for its defeat, still calm and trustful; if we go from the newspaper to our knees, to pray more earnestly to Him who alone can make our nation strong and good and happy; if we *see* Him marching amidst our warring hosts; then our faith will be surpassingly sweet, and full of reward. We shall get new impressions of the dread majesty of the Heavenly King, of our dependence and His loving care. We shall learn better the greatest lesson of life. We shall "walk with God" as never before.

Let us try, then, to be Christian spectators of this grand, awe-inspiring scene. It is our rare opportunity for a holy life.

A Test Law is Necessary.

A few months ago the people of this State expressed at the polls their condemnation of the doctrine of Secession, by an overwhelming vote. The result of that election, distinctly as the lines were drawn between loyalty and treason, revealed the not very cheering fact that we had in our midst 30,000 believers in the great political heresy of the day.

Their defeat at the polls admonished them to "hide their horns," and the recent Union victories have had the effect to still further silence them. Their passiveness, however, should not cause us to forget the fact that their numbers are many, and their sympathy with treason as great as ever. When they express themselves at all, it is to decry the Administration, to denounce the measures which it has adopted for the preservation of the Union, and to conclude their political whining with a song for peace!

When the loyal people of the country forget the distant graves where their kindred sleep; when the tears of widows shall have ceased to flow; when the cry of orphaned children is no longer heard; when the firesides, made desolate by the bullets of treason, shall have become joyful, then will be soon enough for the partisans of Jeff. Davis to talk of peace to loyal men, but not till then.

The effort of the 30,000 aiders and abettors of treason are now directed to two things: first, to divert the public mind from themselves by the cry of peace, the vast expense of war, the tendency of the Administration to monarchism, its tyranny in suspending the right of *habeas corpus* and its suppression of newspapers, etc., in fact any and everything which can be perverted and twisted, which can furnish them with a pretext for attacking it, and enable them to raise a hue and cry to cover their own infernal iniquities. Secondly, they are industriously laboring to harmonize the differences between the Union Democracy and themselves, and they are willing to make any present sacrifice that may secure them in the future, places of emolument and power.

The mere fact that these aiders and abettors are endeavoring to affiliate with any faction or body of loyal men, is sufficient to arouse our suspicions, and to justify any constitutional measures which may keep them where they belong.

There are in this State at this moment men holding civil and military commissions, who without hesitation express their sympathy with secession, and who are morally traitors. Judges upon the bench, lawyers practicing at the bar, officers in the State militia, who rejoice at every rebel success, and who deplore or deny every Union victory.

Is it not a sin, is it not a shame, that here in California, after the proud showing of our loyalty at the last election, after all our boasting and bragging, nothing is being done by the men we have placed in power, no steps are being taken, no measure is proposed to clean out these perjured vampires from the places they defile!

Let them be compelled to renew their oaths. No loyal man would hesitate to take a dozen oaths of fealty per diem for a year; and if a man objects to renewing his oath of allegiance, it is sufficient proof of his unfitness for any official position in a loyal State. It is an insult and an outrage upon every loyal citizen that a traitor, or one who sympathises with traitors, is permitted to enjoy places of honor and trust in a loyal community. How ridiculously absurd it is, to say the least, to continue men in office whose only anxiety is as to how they may the most effectually smite the hand that feeds them!

Let our Legislature at once pass a test law, compelling every official in the State, civil or military, from the highest to the lowest, whether holding State, county or town office, to renew their oath to "support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of California."

The Attitude of our Government.

For some time past the telegraph has failed to furnish us with as much of war news as we could wish. Still our complete and final success is so near at hand that we can feel no feverish anxiety on this account. It leaves us time to think of matters not less important, though not purely nor chiefly of a military character. We allude to the recent order that troops should be stationed along the whole length of the overland route, "to protect the mails, emigrants and treasure, which the Government is anxious shall be carried on our own soil, and not through foreign countries." To some this may seem but a small thing. But straws may show which way the wind blows. The troops will be sent, and ere long will be needed, to protect settlers as well as emigrants. It is the beginning of a more perfect communication between the Atlantic and Pacific, which must end in our long sought Pacific Railroad. But even in this point of view the thing itself is a matter of less moment than the reason assigned for doing it—our Government wishes to be independent of foreign nations, though welcoming the oppressed of every nation to our shores. The American people have been unconscious of their strength. During the last year they have been called upon for the first time to use it, and in time of war have shown that they can do without the money or the sympathy of European nations. When the war is over let them show an astonished world that they are equally able to do without their products and manufactures in time of peace.

The overland route is to be protected and built up, not because it is just now the best route, but because it is *our* route, and in the future will be the best. Congress in this matter is only the voice of the people proclaiming the future policy of our nation. We have been daily seeing the sincerity of the professed good will of aristocratic governments, daily seeing that *their* love is measured by *our* strength. The military power of a nation, to a great degree, consists in its real independence of other nations. In this very respect the weakness of the South has been most apparent. Our people are awakening from their dreams of perpetual peace with foreign nations, and realizing the one thing necessary to render them rich and prosperous in peace and completely invulnerable in war, viz., that America should supply every want of the Americans.

If the policy which this declaration of Congress seems to foreshadow be steadily and faithfully carried out, it is not extravagant to hope that the centennial anniversary of our national birthday—the 4th of July, 1876—will witness not merely a declaration, but a fact, a full and living proof that we are a free and independent nation.

Congregational Ministers of California.

Rev. W. C. Bartlett, S. S. of the Church at Santa Cruz.

Rev. Joseph A. Benton, Pastor of the Church at Sacramento.

Rev. John E. Benton, S. S. of the Church at Folsom, and member of the Assembly from Sacramento county.

Rev. S. V. Blakeslee, Evangelist, Folsom.

Rev. J. McH. Caldwell, Evangelist, San Francisco.

Rev. H. Cummings, S. S. of the Church at Nevada.

Rev. Henry Durant, Prof. in the College of California, Oakland.

Rev. Geo. W. Finney, Evangelist, Oakland.

Rev. W. L. Jones, S. S. at Eureka.

Rev. Martin Kellogg, Prof. in the College of California, Oakland.

Rev. John Kimball, S. S. of the Second Church, San Francisco.

Rev. Edward S. Lacy, Pastor of the First Church, San Francisco.

Rev. George Mooar, Pastor of the Church at Oakland.

Rev. W. C. Pond, Pastor of the Church at Downieville.

Rev. Joseph Rowell, Chaplain of the Mariner's (Union) Church at San Francisco.

Rev. Tyler Thacher, Evangelist, Marysville.

Rev. J. S. Zelie, S. S. at Redwood City.

Also, Rev. Wallir Frear, N. S. Presbyterian, is supplying the Church at Grass Valley, and Rev. J. M. Woodman, the Church at Oroville.

The Reunion and the Papers.

The proposed reunion of the two Presbyterian bodies, New School and Old School, which was noticed in our last issue, is exciting a lively interest in the newspapers of both denominations. We sum up the latest position of the subject as follows:

The *Christian Herald*, N. S., of Cincinnati and Chicago, states the necessary conditions in aspect of difficulties. It says there must be: 1st, a union of *equal bodies*; 2d, an agreement in respect to the subject of *slavery*; and 3d, a substantial agreement in respect to the standard of *doctrine*. It does not see as yet evidence that the two bodies are ready for union.

The *Presbyter*, O. S., Cincinnati, favors the union, and replies to the *Herald* with some spirit. It does not see any need of any different standard of doctrine from the Confession of Faith, and intimates that the declaration of 1818 on the subject of slavery is strong enough.

The *Presbyterian*, O. S., Philadelphia, speaks of "radical differences of doctrine" as existing, and fears, as it evidently loathes, the idea of "amalgamation."

The *American Presbyterian*, of the same city, N. S., resents the position of its O. S. neighbor, while it seems favorable to a reunion.

The *Evangelist's* attitude is much the same with that of the *Herald*. It does not see the way exactly clear.

The *Presbyterian Standard*, O. S., of Philadelphia, proposes that there be a paternal conference of the delegates to the two General Assemblies, to be held in advance of the meetings of those bodies, for the purpose of mutual counsel and prayer.

If our brethren can, in accordance with this last suggestion, begin and complete a reunion in brotherly affection and sincere prayer, it will be a rare event in these times of division and disintegration.

Churches and Ministers.

Rev. S. H. Willey.—The Trustees of the College of California have chosen the Rev. Mr. Willey Vice President of the College. We bid him a hearty God speed in his new, and yet not new, work. For who has worked so long or so well as he for this most important interest?

Rev. Dr. Burrowes, finding his strength insufficient for editorial labors, in addition to his duties in the City College, allows the *Pacific Expositor* to die.

Sandwich Islands.—Rev. S. E. Bishop, for the last nine years Seamen's Chaplain at Lahaina, has asked a release, and received a call from the native church at Hana on the same island. The Chaplaincy, owing to the decrease of shipping, will probably be discontinued.

Rev. A. Williams delivered his thirteenth annual discourse last Sunday.

Napa.—On Monday next Rev. P. V. Veeder, assisted by Mr. J. M. Carter, will open an Academy in the Presbyterian church, in this city. The purpose is to establish a permanent Seminary of the first class. Arrangements are in progress which we feel confident will result in the erection of an institution here which will be of great public benefit. We shall rejoice in the success of the proposed institution—as it will supply one of the most earnest and pressing needs of our new State. Of the high standing and ripe scholarship of Mr. Veeder, none can doubt who know him. His assistant, Mr. Carter, is well fitted for the position which he is about to assume.—*Napa County Reporter.*

Dr. Scott Again.—We have learned by a recent communication from England, that Rev. Dr. Scott, of San Francisco, has joined the Presbytery of London, England, a body in sympathy with the Free Church of Scotland, of which, we believe, Dr. James Hamilton is a member.—*Am. Pres.*

Lime Point.

We rejoice that Secretary Stanton has declared that the Government does not want Lime Point at any price. It will save from all farther trouble and expense those who for years have been lobbying in order to sell a point of barren rock for an enormous price. We are not disinterested enough to rejoice solely on their account, nor even that the General Government has been saved some expense.

We feel that in our isolated and exposed condition we need for some good use, for the great thing, the Pacific Railroad, all, and more than all that our Government can or will bestow upon us. Every dollar intended for this State which is wasted or misapplied is not merely a dollar lost to the General Government, but two dollars lost to California. It will prevent another dollar being given even for a good cause. It will be a blinding mist rising up before the eyes of our statesmen whenever our wants and needs are brought forward in Congress.

We are to have a floating battery instead of a fort. If the best military talent of the nation had not deemed such a battery effective it would not have been proposed. In the end we shall have the battery *and* the fort, for the barren rocks will be cheap enough when they are no longer deemed indispensible to a perfect defence of our harbor.

The British Empire.

The little port of Lagos, recently taken on the west coast of Africa by the British Government, is only one of the series of occupations by which during two centuries the little island of England has grown to the greatness of an Empire. We give the latest figures of that greatness:

	Square Miles.	Population.
British Islands	120,550	27,000,000
Possessions and Dependencies in Europe	1,350	450,000
Possessions, etc., in Asia	1,500,000	182,000,000
Possessions, etc., in Africa	250,000	300,000
Possessions, etc., in N. America	3,000,000	2,550,000
Possessions, etc., in South America and West Indies	68,000	1,100,000
Possessions, etc., in Australia	1,200,000	1,000,000
	6,150,000	215,100,000

From which it appears that Great Britain has colonial "dependencies," etc., to the amount of nearly *fifty* square miles for every *one* of her own soil; and that these "dependencies" have a population of nearly *seven* for every *one* of her own inhabitants.

It seems to us a question of amazing interest to ask, What is the probable future of this great Empire? These figures make it look like an inverted pyramid. But there are facts in relation to those 27,000 islanders which no figures can represent. Do these facts make the base of the pyramid broad enough for its great height? Is the little island so spacious in morality, religion, education and freedom, that upon it can stand the structure of an empire so great now, and so constantly and rapidly increasing?

The events of these passing days may seem the greatest of history; but we are confident that the future story of the world will vastly surpass them in interest and meaning.

The S. F. B. T. Society received last Sabbath 28 new members, the Sabbath previous 76. Its meeting next Sunday will be held in the Brown Church, corner of Mason and Geary streets, at 4 o'clock, P. M. The Rev. Mr. Kimball, Pastor. Good speaking may be expected.

Presbytery of San Jose will meet in the Presbyterian Church of Oakland, Tuesday evening, April 8th, at 7½ o'clock, P. M. W. W. Brier, Mod.

Close Communion.

A recent number of the *Evangel* quotes the following from the New York *Observer*, as a pleasant sign that the Baptist position in regard to Close Communion is being better appreciated by sister denominations. The *Observer* says:

"It is not a want of *charity* that compels the Baptist to restrict his invitation. He has no hesitation in admitting the personal piety of his unimmersed brethren. Presbyterians do not invite the unbaptized, however pious they may be. It is not uncharitable, it is not bigotry on the part of Baptists to confine their communion to those whom they consider the baptized."

We do not doubt that the conscientiousness and technical consistency of our immersing brethren have received sometimes too little credit. Neither do we suppose that all Congregational and Presbyterian Christians understand the real force of the argument for immersion and against the baptism of children. It seems very plausible to say, "All churches require baptism as a condition of communion. We do not believe that anything but immersion is baptism. Therefore, in inviting only the immersed, we do just what you Presbyterians do." This is plausible. But the minor premise assumes a great deal. The want of charity lies, we must think, in that immense assumption. All churches which restrict Communion to the baptized, do so because our Lord expressly requires an ordinance in which water shall be used. Some Friends, indeed, with an excessive reaction against the outward, make this command only spiritual. But the great mass of believers understand that it means a real use of water as a sign and seal. Hardly any respectable interpreter doubts this. But the evidence that Immersion only is Baptism does not begin to equal the evidence that some Baptism with water is necessary to Church Communion. That Christ commands me to be Baptized with water is transparently and entirely clear. The way-faring man, though not learned at all, can see this. But that where Christ said, be Baptized, he meant be plunged and covered in the water, in all circumstances, in every possible variety of climate, in every country of the globe, whatever be the natural customs thereof, and this, this particular and exclusive use of water is alone Baptism, is not clear to learned men, much less can it ever be made clear to the general mind of the Church. And we do not think that this tenet is charitable at all. Indeed we are quite sure that it is impossible for a church to be built and extended on an assumption like this, without becoming, in large masses of its membership, so narrow as barely to escape bigotry. We know and gratefully and gladly acknowledge that in many this narrowness will not be felt. We honor and love no Christians more than many who bear the Baptist name. But we think it cannot be denied that this exclusive assumption in respect to a mere matter of form is narrowing in its tendency.

If we are asked therefore why our Communion is not just as close as the Communion of our immersing brethren, we answer that while Baptism is made clearly binding, Immersion is not made so. If it be answered, so you think, we answer that he must be a bold man indeed who will profess to think otherwise. It is not close to limit Communion to the Baptized, because it is hardly possible for a reader of the Bible not to see that Baptism is commanded. But it is close to limit it to the Immersed, for it is very possible and exceedingly easy, as facts of history show, for very devoted and wise students of the Bible not to see that Immersion is exclusively required.

But this is not the only aspect of the matter, as the rest of the article in the *Observer*, which the *Evangel* does not copy, goes on to show. For, we copy the *Observer*:

"While other Churches hold that Baptism is a sacrament to be received prior to the Lord's Supper, they do not presume to sit in judgment on the conscience of any christian who comes to the table believing himself to have been baptized. Here is the breaking point between them and the Baptists. And just here lies their consistency, as they believe between the theory and the practice of the Baptists. They (the Baptists) do not believe that every act of immersion is valid baptism. They require a certain order in the administration to make it valid. But when they receive christian strangers to the Lord's table, they do not require evidence of the validity of their immersion. They leave it very properly with every man, to judge for himself whether or not he has been immersed according to the order of the Church, and if he himself believes that he has been baptized, he is cordially welcomed to the communion table. 'Why is my liberty'—asked the Apostle Paul—'to be judged of another man's conscience?' And this he said in closing an argument on the subject of communion in the Lord's supper, the whole scope of it being to throw the responsibility on the conscience of the christian, and to secure the largest liberty consistent with order."

If then the comparative closeness of practice be tested at this point, quite evidently the Baptist and Immerser do not stand alike. The Baptist, we mean now, as in the previous sentence, the believer in the use of water in *any* appropriate form, leaves the definition of the word Baptism to the individual conscience: the Immerser obliges every communicant to define its one form alone.

When, moreover, we consider that our churches, as far as we have ever heard, go even farther than this, when they would leave it to a Friend to say whether he believed himself to be a baptized person: and if he did think himself such, would receive him as a brother beloved, if he wished, to their communion. It must become quite apparent that it is proper to use the term Close Communion as characteristic, not of us at all, but of our brethren, who have so long borne the name.

We cannot help rejoicing to hear that many who have borne that name are beginning to feel restive beneath it. We shall be glad of the time when this assumption, which we have been compelled to call narrow, shall no longer keep apart those who, in all the essentials and in so many of the specific differences of the faith, are "bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh."

A Chapter about Colleges and Seminaries.

Catalogues of our Eastern Colleges for 1861–2, come to hand. They show a prosperous condition for the most part. Yale College has 462 undergraduates, in Professional course 137,—599 in all. Williams has 212 in the College course; Amherst, 235.

Professor William A. Larned was recently found in the snow, near the Old Burying Ground, in New Haven. Life was not extinct, but he died in a very short time. The cause of his death was apoplexy.

He was fifty-four years of age, and occupied the Chair of Rhetoric and English Literature in Yale College.

Among the foremost in the attack on Roanoke Island, as also in the recent occupation of Newbern, was Prof. Wm. S. Clark, of Amherst. He is Major in the 21st Mass. Regiment. In the attack at Roanoke, Adjutant Stearns was killed, a son of Pres. Stearns, of the same college.

The Andover Theological Seminary has 106 students and 10 Licentiates. Among the former are Austin L. Park, a member formerly of the First Congregational Church in this city, and Wm. F. Snow, of Honolulu; among the latter, is Mr. Edward G. Beckwith, formerly President of Oahu College, and more recently supply of the First Congregational Church in Sacramento. In the course of instruction we notice "a voluntary exercise each week on Sir William Hamilton's Philosophy in its relation to Theology." That must be fresh and valuable, in the hands of Prof. Park. Rev. Professor Shedd, of this Seminary, has received a unanimous call to settle as colleague with Rev. Dr. Spring, of New York.

The Chicago Theological Seminary has 22 students, 3 of whom are in "special course." We hope our North-Western Churches, as *they* call themselves, will be able to keep this institution running through the hard times. They have an excellent board of instruction, Profs. Haven, Bartlett and Fisk. Besides these, we notice that the following eminent ministers and lecturers: Dr. Edw. Beecher, on Church Institutions; Rev. Jonathan Blanchard, on the Connexion of the Testaments; Pres. Sturtevant, on the Relation of Sects to the Church; Pres. Chapin, of Beloit, on the Relations of Christianity to Social Progress; and Rev. J. B. Walker, on the Connexion of Science and Religion. These subjects are live ones, and the men are of the present date too.

We give the number of the principal Western, or as we should say, Central Colleges: Antioch, 50; Beliot, 64; Farmers, 73; Hanover, 79: Kenyon, 90; Oberlin, 153; Wabash, 50; Western Reserve, 50; Wirtimberg, 106; Miami, 90; Marietta, 60; Lawrence, 65; Michigan University, last year, had 221.

Notwithstanding the war, the number of students in these colleges is very little smaller than usual. A comparison, in nine of them, with the facts of last year, shows now 883 students, then 916. The result appears to be very different in the Southern institutions. The *Presbyterian* says:—"There are thirty students in the Theological Seminary at Columbia, South Carolina, this winter. Last year, there were sixty. A gentleman, who came from North Carolina, a few weeks since, informed us that there were twelve students in Davidson College, North Carolina. The usual number is about one hundred." We hope with a broader view, it would not look quite so badly. For any cause, which injures or interrupts or impairs the efficiency and prosperity of our colleges, is a public calamity.

We are glad to see that to one college at least, the streams of generous donation are even now flowing. The correspondent of the *Bulletin* writes thus:

The way the solid men of Boston nurse and cherish their great institution of learning at Cambridge is something that may be imitated in other localities, but probably never surpassed, or even reached by a long interval. At a recent meeting of the overseers of Harvard College, the Treasurer reported that the donations to the Institution for the past year have been as follows: From Hon. Jonathan Philips, $20,000; from Miss Mary P. Townsend, $20,000 to the College, and $5,000 to the Divinity School. The property devised by Benjamin Bussey for several purposes, including an Agricultural Department, is now estimated at nearly $419,000, to which is to be added the "Roxbury estates, which is valued at $65,000. This property has been in the hands of trustees ever since 1842, the year Mr. Bussey died. The gentleman who devised this splendid estate to old Harvard, came into Boston when a boy, with a pack, which contained all his earthly goods, on his back, and some twenty shillings of Continental currency in his pocket.

A good many boys, we suppose, who had only a very small "pack," when they came to California, have quite a fortune now. It encourages the friends of the College of California to think that perhaps some one of them has it in his heart, perhaps already in his will, to give generously to lay the foundations of a school of learning which shall be to our State and our coast, what Harvard is to Massachusetts Bay. Pres. Sturtevant, in the last *New Englander*, has well shown that while the great causes of missions and benevolence in general may be left to rely from year to year on the comparatively small gifts of the many, the Colleges and Seminaries must receive their foundations at the hands of those who have large means. Perhaps some man, whose eye falls upon this page, is just about to invest his money, or to bequeath it in anticipation of death. Who would wish to make an investment safer, or a legacy more full of blessing than one which should transmit to the generations which shall follow, the many and the priceless benefits of a seat of Liberal Christian Learning?

The Sunday Law has come down on Stockton. The other day thirty-two offenders were mulcted in five dollors and costs. Barbers, Liquor dealers and Fruit dealers are served alike. There were twenty more complaints against other parties. An "Anti-Sunday Law Association had been formed.

Dedication of the New Dashaway Hall.—The dedication ceremonies of the New Dashaway Hall recently erected on Post street, between Kearny and Dupont, took place on Sunday last.

The National Debt.

If there was any one thing on which an American prided himself more than another previous to the inauguration of this civil war, it was the exemption which his country enjoyed from the fearful weight of indebtedness with which almost every European nation is burdened. The costly wars in which those States had indulged, often indeed on the most trivial pretexts; the contests in former years of rival powers each anxious to obtain supreme control, and more latterly the equally jealous regard for the preservation of that incomprehensible myth, "the balance of power," had plunged the States of Europe into a chaos of debt, confusion and bankruptcy, from which our country was happily exempt. Who does not remember the feeling of awe with which he surveyed the appalling array of figures representing the national debt of Great Britain with its inevitable recurring interest, and its constantly increasing proportions? "What will—what can be the end of it?" was our constant exclamation; and indeed it has proved, and still remains an incomprehensible problem to the wisest and the best. It is not surprising, then, that we should view with the greatest apprehension the gloomy condition of our own financial prospects, threatened as we are with a burden of debt whose already alarming proportions has attracted the attention of those very nations whose burdens we once considered so overwhelming. Already it is said that in a few years, even at the rate of its growth in this the first year of the war, "its interest will equal that of the debt which Great Britain has accumulated in two centuries; which has borne the cost of the campaigns of six generations." This, however, is an exaggeration in the first place, and in the second it is not at all probable, judging from present appearances, that the war will last even the half of the period contemplated. But even supposing for a moment, for the sake of argument, that such should be the case, there are two sides to this as to every other question, and if we can believe the most profound of British writers, or what is even more reliable, the unanswerable evidence of British experience, we need entertain no apprehensions should we incur an amount of indebtedness far exceeding even that of the national debt of England herself. As most of our readers will remember, it was during the reign of William of Orange that this extraordinary debt originated,—a reign which will ever be memorable in the history of the world, as having inaugurated the era of Protestantism, securing to many of us those blessings of religious liberty which we now enjoy. It was during this important struggle that William's administration found itself involved in financial difficulties from which there appeared to be no escape. Gigantic armies had still to be sustained by both land and sea. Enemies, active, daring, and unscrupulous, were on every side eager to strike a blow at the English nation and the Protestant religion, and there was no escape but in the patriotism and piety of her people, and it was to that that William successfully appealed.

Macauley thus alludes to the National Debt of Great Britain:

"Such was the origin of that debt which has since become the greatest prodigy that ever perplexed the sagacity and confounded the pride of statesmen and philosophers. At every stage in the growth of that debt the nation has set up the same cry of anguish and despair. At every stage in the growth of that debt it has been seriously asserted by wise men that bankruptcy and ruin were at hand. Yet still the debt went on growing; and still bankruptcy and ruin were as remote as ever. When the great contest with Lewis the Fourteenth was finally terminated by the Peace of Utrecht, the nation owed about fifty millions; and that debt was considered, not merely by the rude multitude, not merely by fox-hunting squires and coffeehouse orators, but by acute and profound thinkers, as an encumberance which would permanently cripple the body politic. Nevertheless trade flourished: wealth increased: the nation became richer and richer. Then came the war of the Austrian Succession; and the debt rose to eighty millions. Pamphleteers, historians and orators pronounced that now, at all events, our case was desperate. Yet the signs of increasing prosperity, signs which could neither be counterfeited nor concealed, ought to have satisfied observant and reflecting men that a debt of eighty millions was less to the England which was governed by Pelham than a debt of fifty millions had been to the England which was governed by Oxford. Soon war again broke forth; and, under the energetic and prodigal administration of the first William Pitt, the debt rapidly swelled to a hundred and forty millions. As soon as the first intoxication of victory was over, men of theory and men of business almost unanimously pronounced that the fatal day had now really arrived. The only statesmen, indeed, active or speculative, who did not share in the general delusion was Edmund Burke. David Hume, undoubtedly one of the most profound political economists of his time, declared that our madness had exceeded the madness of the Crusaders. Richard Cœur de Lion and Saint Lewis had not gone in the face of arithmetical demonstration. It was impossible to prove by figures that the road to Paradise did not lie through the Holy Land: but it was possible to prove by figures that the road to national ruin was through the national debt. It was idle, however, now to talk about the road: we had done with the road: we had reached the goal: all was over: all the revenues of the island north of Trent and west of Reading were mortgaged. Better for us to have been conquered by Prussia or Austria than to be saddled with the interest of a hundred and forty millions. And yet this great philosopher—for such he was—had only to open his eyes, and see improvement all around him, cities increasing, cultivation extending, marts too small for the crowd of buyers and sellers, harbors insufficient to contain the shipping, artificial rivers joining the chief inland seats of industry to the chief seaport, streets better lighted, houses better furnished, richer wares exposed to sale in statelier shops, swifter carriages rolling along smoother roads. He had, indeed, only to compare the Edinburgh of his boyhood with the Edinburgh of his old age. His prediction remains to posterity, a memorable instance of the weakness from which the strongest minds are not exempt. Adam Smith saw a little and but a little further. He admitted that, immense as the burden was, the nation did actually sustain it and thrive under it in a way which nobody could have foreseen. But he warned his countrymen not to repeat so hazardous an experiment. The limit had been reached. Even a small increase might be fatal. Not less gloomy was the view which George Grenville, a minister eminently diligent and practical, took of our financial situation. The nation must, he conceived, sink under a debt of a hundred and forty millions, unless a portion of the load were borne by the American colonies. The attempt to lay a portion of the load on the American colonies produced another war. That war left us with an additional hundred millions of debt, and without the colonies whose help had been represented as indispensable. Again England was given over; and again the strange patient persisted in becoming stronger and more blooming in spite of all the diagnostics and prognostics of State physicians. As she had been visibly more prosperous with a debt of a hundred and forty millions than with a debt of fifty millions, so she was visibly more prosperous with a debt of two hundred and forty millions than with a debt of a hundred and forty millions. Soon, however, the wars which sprang from the French Revolution, and which far exceeded in cost any that the world had ever seen, tasked the powers of public credit to the utmost. When the world was again at rest the funded debt of England amounted to eight hundred millions. If the most enlightened man had been told, in 1792, that in 1815, the interest on eight hundred millions would be duly paid to the day at the Bank, he would have been as hard of belief as if he had been told that the government would be in possession of the lamp of Alladdin or of the purse of Fortunatus. It was in truth a gigantic, a fabulous debt; and we can hardly wonder that the cry of despair should have been louder than ever. But again that cry was found to be as unreasonable as ever. After a few years of exhaustion, England recovered herself. Yet, like Addison's valetudinarian, who continued to whimper that he was dying of consumption till he became so fat that he was shamed into silence, she went on complaining that she was sunk in poverty till her wealth showed itself by tokens which made her complaints ridiculous. The beggared, the bankrupt society not only proved able to meet all its obligations, but, while meeting those obligations, grew richer and richer so fast that the growth could almost be discerned by the eye. In every county, we saw wastes recently turned into gardens: in every city, we saw new streets, and squares, and markets, more brilliant lamps, more abundant supplies of water: in the suburbs of every great seat of industry, we saw villas multiplying fast, each embosomed in its gay little paradise of lilacs and roses. While shallow politicians were repeating that the energies of the people were borne down by the weight of the public burdens, the first journey was performed by steam on a railway. Soon the island was intersected by railways. A sum exceeding the whole amount of the national debt at the end of the American war was, in a few years, voluntarily expended by this ruined people in viaducts, tunnels, embankments, bridges, stations, engines. Meanwhile taxation was almost constantly becoming lighter and lighter: yet still the Exchequer was full. It may be now affirmed without fear of contradiction that we find it as easy to pay the interest of eight hundred millions as our ancestors found it, a century ago, to pay the interest of eighty millions.

"It can hardly be doubted that there must have been some great fallcy in the notions of those who uttered and of those who believed that long succession of confident predictions, so signally falsified by a long succession of indisputable facts. To point out that fallacy is the office rather of the politicial economist than of the historian. Here it is sufficient to say that the prophets of evil were under a double delusion. They erroneously imagined that there was an exact analogy between the case of an individual and the case of a society which is in debt to a part of itself; and this analogy led them into endless mistakes about the effect of the system of funding. They were under an error not less serious touching the resources of the country. They made no allowance for the effect produced by the incessant efforts of every man to get on in life. They saw that the debt grew; and they forgot that other things grew as well as the debt.

"A long experience justifies us in believing that England may, in the twentieth century, be better able to bear a debt of sixteen hundred millions than she is at the present time to bear her present load. But be this as it may, those who so confidently predicted that she must sink, first under a debt of fifty millions, then under a debt of eighty millions, then under a debt of a hundred and forty millions, and lastly under a debt of eight hundred millions, were beyond all doubt under a twofold mistake. They greatly overrated the pressure of the burden; they greatly underrated the strength by which that burden was to be borne."

We need offer no apology for the length of the above quotation, for nothing could be more appropriate and to the point. The natural debt of England was originally contracted in the defence of a cause not less noble than our own. A cause which possessed the sympathies of the people, a cause for which the nation would have expended the last drop of its blood, and the last cent of its treasure. If our own debt commences with gigantic proportions, our territory and our resources are in corresponding proportion. If, as Macauley says, the British nation of the twentieth century will be infinitely better able to support a debt of sixteen millions than she was to sustain one of eight hundred millions in 1856. So these United States are infinitely better able to support their national debt than England ever was or will be, for our riches like our political privileges are more equally divided; we are all able and willing to contribute our quota, as we are all alike interested in preserving the glorious constitution which our fathers have bequeathed to us. For these reasons let us entertain no apprehensions as to the future, but as Cromwell advised his brave soldiers, let us "trust in God, and keep our powder dry."

According to the carefully compiled statistics of the *Congregational Quarterly*, just issued, it appears that the number of Orthodox Congregational churches in the United States and British Provinces, is 2,856; of these, 919 have settled pastors; 1,040 have stated supplies; 456 pulpits are vacant; 566 ministers are not in service. The membership of the churches is given as 259,119, of whom 158,239 are females. Of the whole number, 32,180 are reported as being "absent" from the churches with which they are connected. The additions for the year were 12,151, of which 5,522 were by profession. The dismissions were 10,539, of which 3,708 were by death, and 551 by excommunication. Number of baptisms, adults, 2,151, infants 4,544. Number of members of Sabbath schools, 246,547.

Notes of Literature.

The *Methodist*, adverting to the defects in the present Concordances of the Holy Scripture, announces that Dr. James Strong, of Flushing, "one of the best Biblical critics of our Church, or indeed of the whole country, has undertaken to remedy these defects, and to supply the desideratum we have pointed out, by the compilation of a Concordance of the English Bible, which shall be complete and even exhaustive, so as to leave no room for future correction or enlargement."

Purchasers of Greek Dictionaries would do well to remember that a new edition of Liddell & Scott, with decided improvements, especially in the departments of Comparative Philology, is now, or soon will be ready.

It is said that Dr. Horace Bushnell is revising his noted work, entitled "God in Christ."

A series of brief commentaries on the Books of the Old Testament has been commenced, in Germany, by Keil, author of a Commentary on Joshua, and F. Delitzsch, Commentator on Genesis. Those on Genesis and Exodus have already appeared, in one volume 592 pp., 8vo. Keil and Delitzsch are both evangelical men of the first mark of scholarship. This series if well *completed*, will supply a very general want in our ministerial equipment.

The first volume of another series, entitled "The Chinese Classics," by James Legge, has been issued from the Press at Hong Kong. It contains Confucian Analects, the Great Learning and the Doctrine of the Mean.

•Rutherford Alcock, resident British Consul at Jeddo, has ready a Practical Grammar of the Japanese Language. (When we consider that the Chinese and Japenese Literature is the most voluminous in the world, why must not we have some law or tax to prevent its inundation across the Pacific? Will it not prove dangerous to our American Literature? We commend the two announcements last mentioned, to the attention of the Legislature of California. This Celestial literature may in time entirely control the market. As we start back shuddering lest our gallant and glorious and unco' pure Caucasian blood should get the taint of the Celestial, why should we not shudder all over, and several times over, lest our American and California Literature should become Mongolianized?—This long episode shows the genuie American sensitiveness. We hope it will be pardoned on that score.)

Wm. Lindsay Alexander, D.D., an eminent Congregational minister and Biblical scholar, of Scotland, and one of the contributors of the well-known work, Kitto's Cyclopedia of Biblical Literature, has that work now under revision, preparatory to a new edition. Two quite prominent contributors to that work, were very far from believing in the Inspiration of the Scriptures. Baden Powell, since deceased, was one of the writers of "Essays and Reviews," and J. W. Newman is a prolific and zealous writer of that Theological wing, which is represented by the *Westminster Quarterly Review*. Even Dr. Smith's Biblical Dictionary has been spoken of as obnoxious, because of some similar tendencies in some of its contributors. Both works cannot be otherwise than very valuable, even necessary to a minister's library.

It is noticed as something remarkable, that one recent number of the New York *Evangelist* had no notice of new publications. Another editor lifts up his voice sadly, saying, "The days of new books are gone. How long shall it be so?" Well, if it is not longer than one week, perhaps the world can wait. Why, we have had to wait longer than that for a Telegram.

There are 300 rentable pews in Mr. Beecher's Church, Brooklyn. The costliest rents for $120 a year. The ordinary income, with premiums, is $20,000,—this year $17,000. The project of building a great church is abandoned. The debt, including the value of the lots purchased for that new church is $60,000. Mr. Beecher's salary, heretofore $7,500,—of which this year he renounces $6,000. "All the seats are rented with the understanding that if not occupied at least ten minutes before the commencement of the services, they may then be assigned to strangers. Suppose that you apply that rule to old Squire Tardy's pew in your church, and see if it will not save you from those creaking boots in the aisle during the long prayer."

The General Conference of Massachusetts is now collecting the religious statistics of that State, with a view to ascertaining the religious destitutions and devising some adequate methods of evangelization. The similar movement in Connecticut, two or three years ago, was an excellent beginning.

We have the following account of an extraordinary Sabbath Collection: "There being a debt of $20,000 on the Free College Church, Glasgow, of which Dr. Buchanan is the pastor, the Deacons' Court resolved to make an extraordinary collection at the anniversary services on a recent Sabbath, with a view to reduce the debt. Dr. Guthrie preached in the forenoon, and Dr. Buchanan in the afternoon. At the close of the forenoon services, Dr. Guthrie announced the collection at that diet to amount to the unprecedently large sum of $13,250."

Progress of the War.

News of March 30th.

OMAHA.—The latest dates from Island No. 10, the 27th, state that the gunboats and mortars were still bombarding the rebel works, and had dismounted several guns on the main shore. Several rebel batteries were abandoned on account of the high water.

On Sunday morning, the 23d, the rebel General Jackson, attacked Gen. Shields, of Bank's Division, near Kearn's store, three miles from Winchester, the rebels being strongly posted in the woods and behind stone walls. Their artillery was posted on eminences on both sides of their left wing. Their force consisted of 500 Ashby's Cavalry, 5,000 infantry, and nine pieces of artillery, with a reserve.

The fight continued till noon, when a charge was made by the Ohio infantry, Michigan 1st, and Virginia 1st Cavalry on their right, diving the enemy back half a mile, where they got their guns into position again in a dense wood, flanked by infantry, and caused our forces to retire. A short artillery engagement ensued, when Shields ordered Col. Tyler to turn their left flank, which was done with considerable loss.

The 6th Pennsylvania and the 19th Ohio charged, and the fight became general, and Col. Murray of the 6th Pennsylvania was killed. The enemy retired slowly, bringing their guns to bear at every opportunity.

Our men rushed forward with yells, when a panic ensued among the enemy, which our troops took advantage of, and followed them up, driving the enemy before them until dark, capturing three guns, three caissons, with muskets, equipments, etc.

Our troops bivouaced on the field.

Gen. Williams of the 68th N. Y., commanding, reinforced Gen. Shields, Gen. Banks, who was on the way to Washington on Sunday, returned and assumed the command.

In the meantime, Gen. Shield's division pursued the enemy beyond Newtown, shelling them the whole way. Gen. Jackson's men were perfectly demoralized and beyond control. They threw overboard the dead and wounded to lighten their wagons.

It is noticeable that nearly all the rebels wounded were shot in the head or breast, testifying to the superiority of our marksmen. The heaviest loss on our side was chiefly among the Pennsylvania and Ohio troops. Good judges say that the enemy's loss is over 200 killed, 500 wounded, and 300 taken prisoners; among the latter is an aid to Jackson. Our loss is about 65 killed and 125 wounded.

On Sunday morning the rebels received reinforcements under Gen. Garret, amounting to about 5,000; whilst the Union forces did not exceed 10,000, who, with the exception of about 500, were of General Shields' Division exclusively.

At half-past 10 the enemy made a feint on our left, which commenced by Acting Brigadier Sullivan opening a heavy fire of artillery, while the real attack was directed against our right, with the object of outflanking it. Gen. Kemble commanded on the right, where the heaviest fighting was done. The rebels were strongly posted in the woods and behind a hill, and the artillery was posted on eminences on both sides of their left wing. Our whole artillery force was engaged, consisting of four batteries of 24 pieces in all.

The fight raged furiously until 3 P. M. The fighting was done chiefly by the artillery and musketry at a range of not more than 300 or 400 yards, often much less. The rebel infantry opposite us now emerged from the woods and attempted to capture Dunn's battery by a charge. The first effort was nearly successful, but a heavy charge of grape compelled them to retire in confusion.

A second and weaker attempt likewise failed, and the enemy were driven back with heavy loss behind the parapets. General Tyler then ordered his brigade to charge the enemy's batteries on the left, and a most deadly encounter followed. Twice our men receded under the storm, but in the third effort they routed the rebels with tremendous slaughter.

Our loss in the struggle was heavy. Of 300 men in the 84th Pennsylvania, 26 were killed and 83 wounded. Many officers were killed and wounded. The 5th and 8th Ohio shared the glory with the 84th Pennsylvania.

The enemy's killed and wounded strewed the ground now in promiscuous heaps. their left wing was utterly broken and their centre wavering. On their side the 4th and 5th Virginia regiments suffered most. The former was entirely decimated.

Several attempts to rally the right wing failed, and to add to the confusion, an Irish battalion of 150 men was brought forward and ordered to fire upon the Union troops. They refused, and a rebel regiment drove this gallant little band forward, but could not compel them to fire upon us. Forty corpses of the one hundred and fifty afterwards strewed the field. Meanwhile, the rebels gave way on their left and centre, with a loss of 700 killed and wounded, and 236 taken prisoners. Besides these, about 125 muskets were taken and many other valuable trophies. Our loss does not exceed 150 killed and 300 wounded.

News of April 1st.

CAIRO.—The firing yesterday at Island No. 10 was quite exciting, the rebels opening fire from a new battery. They have just completed the guns on it, and they are evidently heavy ones, as the balls were thrown constantly beyond the *Benton*. The enemy could be seen all day busily engaged cutting away trees and pushing the completion of other means of defense rapidly forward. Some of their shot now thrown are estimated to be 128-pounders. They have no idea at present of evacuating, and are daily getting more cannon in position.

Word reached the fleet last night that four gunboats, partly protected by an armor of railroad iron, had appeared below Point Pleasant. Gen. Pope's batteries extend in a continuous line 15 miles. It is thought impossible for the rebels to force a passage. It is probable, however, that if the report of their arrival be true and they make an attempt, they will be allowed to pass up to the Island, as they cannot get back again. The enemy's boats would then be taken when the Island is captured, which, there is every reason to belive it, will be before long.

The mortars still continue to throw shell into every part of the rebel works.

FORTRESS MONROE.—Affairs remain quiet here, so far at least as to news that can be communicated. The rebels have been exceedingly busy about Pig's Point and Craney Island for the last few days. Steam tugs have been busy flying to and fro, and it is supposed they are strengthening their fortifications along the line from Craney Island to Pig's Point. [On the James river, at the entrance to Elizabeth river.] They have also increased their forces in that vicinity for effect. Their camps have been advanced and long lines of tents can be seen along the shore. Glasses are directed almost momentarily towards Craney Island, on the look-out for the *Merrimac*, and every indication of smoke or steam in that direction is closely investigated by hundreds of eyes.

WASHINGTON.—Gen. Hunter and Staff arrived here yesterday, *en route* for Port Royal, to take command of the army operations in that quarter.

The Union troops advanced yesterday on the rebel outposts, beyond Warrenton Junction.

The railroad beyond Warrenton is destroyed; bridges are gone, ties burned, and rails bent into every shape. The Union troops are in excellent health and are pushing after the retreating rebels as rapidly as the circumstances permit. The telegraph lines follow the advancing army, and offices are established from day to day.

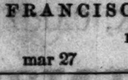
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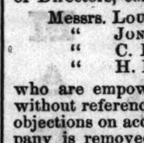
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" JONATHAN HUNT, Esq.
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We represent the Old Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Connecticut, whose name is like household words to every one, with an accumulated Capital of FOUR AND A HALF MILLION OF DOLLARS, and it affords a security beyond the possibility of chance, war or disaster, for those who provide for their wives and little ones against the chance of death.

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SPRING GOODS!
EX ST. LOUIS.
J. S. DOLE
HAS JUST RECEIVED HIS FIRST INVOICE OF

SPRING GOODS!
COMPRISING
BALMORALS,
Opera Gaiters,
Button Gaiters,
French Gaiters,
Slippers, &c. &c. &c.
Benkert's Boots, High Oxford Ties,
Calf and P. L. Congress Gaiters,
Boys' P. L. Boots,
Youths' Boots and Gaiters,
Child's Red P. L. Boots,
MISSES' OPERA GAITERS,
MISSES' BUTTON GAITERS,
CHILDREN'S GAITERS, AND
SHOES OF EVERY VARIETY.
J. S. DOLE,
mh6-1m. Cor Pine and Montgomery sts.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye!—William A. Batchelor's celebrated Hair Dye IS THE BEST IN THE WORLD—the only HARMLESS AND RELIABLE DYE KNOWN. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect; changes red, rusty or gray hair instantly to a glossy black or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided.
The genuine has the signature, WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR, on the four sides of the engraving of each box. Sold wholesale and retail by R. H. McDONALD & CO., Sacramento, and CHARLES LANGLEY, Wholesale Druggist, San Francisco, and respectable Druggists generally.
Wholesale Factory, 81 Barclay st., late 233 Broadway, and 16 Bond st., New York. mh6-6m

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.
HAVING RETURNED TO THIS CITY to establish myself permanently in business, I would give notice that I have opened
UNDERTAKER'S WAREROOMS
at No. 21 Geary street, near Kearney,
in connection with Mr. T. True, Undertaker, late of Sacramento City, with a view to conduct the business in all its branches.
San Francisco, Feb. 27, 1862.
1m WM. D. GRAY.

FOR SALE.
A VERY DESIRABLY LOCATED PEW, in the First Congregational Church in this city. The pew is No. 35, north centre aisle.
Apply at this office. feb27tf

PACIFIC FOUNDRY
AND
MACHINE SHOP,
First St., bet. Mission and Howard.
Important improvements and additions have been made during the past winter to this already extensive establishment, so that we are now enabled to offer greater facilities for the manufacture of machinery than any other establishment west of the Rocky Mountains.
Our list of Patterns it is well known is the most complete and extensive, embracing every variety of improved machinery in use on this coast.
We have on hand and make to order,
High and Low Pressure Engines
Both Marine and Stationary.
QUARTZ MILLS
Of every description, including many new and important improvements.
STAMPS AND DIES,
Made of Iron imported expressly for this purpose and vastly superior to any other in use.
MINING PUMPS OF ALL SIZES.
FLOURING MILLS,
Gang, Sash, Muley and Circular Saw Mills, Car Wheels and Axles of all dimensions, Building Fronts, Horse Powers, Smut Mills, Boiler Fronts, Windmills,
Together with all kinds of Iron and Brass Castings, Furnished at short notice.
Quartz Screens of every degree of Fineness,
Made of the best Russia Iron.
We would call especial attention to our new and improved STEAM AMALGAMATOR, which for capacity and effectiveness, we are confident will far surpass any in use.
☞ Steamboat work promptly attended to.
feb20 GODDARD & CO.

NATH'L HOLLAND,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
South-West corner of Clay and Montgomery streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.
House, 1111 Clay street, above Mason. jan2

STEPHEN S. SMITH,
LUMBER DEALER,
AT THE INTERSECTION OF
Market and California Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.] 25-ly

A. C. DIETZ & CO.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
CAMPHENE, TURPENTINE,
AND
DOWNER'S KEROSENE FLUIDS,
Lard and Sperm Oils, Etc.,
No. 505 FRONT STREET,
Between Washington and Jackson.
We Sell Goods at Greatly Reduced Prices!
COAL OIL LAMPS,
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE STATE.
BRANCH STORE—No. 56 Second street, near Mission.
[mar19]

Removal.
THE GOLDEN STATE IRON WORKS having removed to Nos. 19 and 21 First street, are now prepared to furnish CASTINGS and MACHINERY for Quartz Mills, Amalgamators, Saw and Flour Mills, together with Caldrons, Grates for Mantels, Building Fronts, Stove and small Castings of all kinds, with despatch, and on the most reasonable terms.
Having had long practical experience in Quartz Mining, we are prepared to construct the most approved kinds of Machinery for reducing ores and extracting gold and silver. Genuine White Iron Shoes and Dies.
Knox's improved Amalgamators and Palmer's Steam Chests furnished at short notice.
mar12 tf PALMER, HANSCOM & CO.

Caution.
ALL PARTIES ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against manufacturing, selling, buying or using the Steam Chest or False Button for Amalgamating Pans, as per my plan, without my consent, as I have applied for a Patent on the same.
W. A. PALMER.
San Francisco, February 27, 1862. mar12 tf.

SAVE YOUR LUNGS!
DO NOT BE DECEIVED INTO THE USE of *partial* remedies for a Cough or Cold. Many simple things will *check* a Cough, and afford momentary relief. But trusting to them for a *cure*, is like closing the hatches of a ship to extinguish a fire in the hold, serving only to give the enemy time and strength for the final accomplishment of its object. Newell's Cough or Pulmonary Syrup, being a powerful expectorant, soothing, healing and strengthening in its effect, strikes at the foundation of a Cold, and *will effect a thorough cure*, leaving the Throat and Lungs in a strong, positive, and healthful condition, and the whole system materially strengthened and benefitted by its use. Sold by Druggists generally. Manufactured and for sale by
fe20 WM. NEWELL, 70 Merchant st.

SNEATH & ARNOLD, *Sacramento.* | SNEATH, BOARMAN & CO., *Red Bluff.*
Almaden Quicksilver Agents,
SNEATH & ARNOLD,
Importers & Wholesale Grocers
ALSO DEALERS IN
FLOUR, CORN MEAL,
CHINA AND PATNA RICE.
TEAS, TOBACCO, etc.
Choice Goshen Butter
Selected by our Agent in New York.
☞ Goods purchased of us forwarded by our houses without charge.
408 FRONT STREET BLOCK,
Feb. 20. SAN FRANCISCO.

W. H. BAXTER & CO.
Importers and Manufacturers of
HARNESS, SADDLES, BRIDLES,
COLLARS,
SADDLERY WARE, &c. &c.
Concord Stage and Buggy Harness,
Trotting, Chaise and Farm Harness. Also, Bitting Harness, Saddles, California Ranger, and Mexican, all kinds.


RAREY'S HORSE TRAINING HARNESS
Made to order, and Instruction given for using them. We invite you all to call and see us, at
538 Market Street,
Opposite Second, next door to Casebolt's Carriage Depot.
feb13 ly

HENRY K. CUMMINGS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
And Dealer in
FRUITS, PRODUCE &c.
No. 63 MERCHANT STREET,
Opposite Washington Market,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Particular attention paid to Consignments. 1

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
For San Jose, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Gilroy, San Juan and Watsonville.
ON AND AFTER SATURDAY NOV. 2d, the favorite and fast running steamer SOPHIE McLANE, Chas. Thorne, Master, will leave Broadway Wharf for Alviso every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 10 o'clock A. M., and there connecting with Stages for all the above places.
Through Tickets will be furnished on board.
Returning, leaves Alviso every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 o'clock, connecting with the Stages that leave San Jose and Santa Clara at 8 o'clock.
For Freight or Passage apply on board.
jan16 J. WHITNEY, JR., President.

ARMES & DALLAM,
(Successors to Hawxhurst and Son,)
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
Brushes, Baskets, Twine, Cordage, Mats, &c.,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
CALIFORNIA PAILS, TUBS and BROOMS,
Nos. 217 and 219 Sacramento street,
Between Front and Davis, SAN FRANCISCO.
apl

San Francisco and Oakland Railroad.—Books for the subscription to the Capital Stock of the San Francisco and Oakland Railroad Company are now open (pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors, adopted December 3, 1861,) in the City of Oakland, at the drug store of E. P. Sanford and office of F. K. Shattuck, Esq., Broadway; and in the City of San Francisco, at the store of Messrs. B. C Horn & Co., No. 367 and 369 Front street, and at the office fo the Secretary of the Company, No. 72 Montgomery Block.
Messrs. E. P. Sanford, F. K. Shattuck, B. C. Horn and George Goss have been appointed Commissioners to receive and superintend the taking of said subscriptions.
By order of the Board of Directors,
dec12 GEO. GOSS, Secretary

COMET. OOLONG No 1.
FRESH TEAS:
IN SMALL BOXES,
SELECTED FOR FAMILY USE,
AT
HASKELL'S TEA STORE,
84 Montgomery Street, near Market,
Where may be found also a full assortment of Groceries at wholesale and retail,
1 CHEAP FOR CASH.

Pioneer Steam
COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS.
Old Government Java!
Old Government Java!
Just Received, ex Steamer St. Louis,
A SUPERIOR LOT OF
GENUINE OLD GOVERNMENT
JAVA COFFEE.
For sale by MARDEN & FOLGER,
jan9 3m 521 and 23 Front street.

San Francisco Insurance Co.
OFFICE,....621 CLAY STREET,
Over the Savings and Loan Society.
Cash Capital,..................$150,000
Stock All Subscribed in California.
THIS COMPANY is Organized under the laws of the State of California.
They insure large Warehouses, Merchandise, Dwellings and Furniture against Loss or Damages by Fire.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

E. W. BURR,	O. L. SHAFTER,
JOHN ARCHBALD,	J. DE LA MONTANYA,
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EUGENE CROWELL.
E. W. BURR, President.
C. O. GERERDING, Vice Prst.
GEO. C. BOARDMAN, Sec'y. jan16

Oakland Seminary for Young Ladies.
MRS. G. M. BLAKE..............Principal.
MISS M. A. SHATTUCK..Associate Principal.
Terms—Payments Monthly, In Advance:
For board, room, lights, washing, tuition in the English branches, with evening instruction and family care for each pupil, $33 per month; Music on Piano and Guitar, including use of instrument, $10 per month. Day Scholars—Tuition in Primary Department, from $3 to $4 per month; in Preparatory Department, $5 per month; in Collegiate Department, $6 per month. Drawing and painting in water colors, each $2 50 per month. French and Spanish, each $3 per month.
Pupils can remain in the Seminary during the vacations, subject to the charges for board and to the household regulations of term time.
REFERENCES.
Rev. Dr. S. B. Bell, Rev. Mr. Akerly, Prof. H. Durant, Oakland; Prof. M. Kellogg, Rev. Mr. Brayton, Principal of Oakland College; Rev. Mr. Walsworth, Rev. Mr. Mooar, Oakland; Mr. Stevens, Marysville; Rev. Mr. Willey, Rev. Dr. Anderson, San Francisco. jan16-6m

The College School at Oakland.
The Next Term will Commence on the 16th of January.
STUDENTS FROM ABROAD BOARD in the institution, under the care of the Principal and Teachers. None are received except upon satisfactory evidence of good moral character.
The expenses are from $310 to $340 per year, with extra charges for French, Spanish and Drawing.
For Circulars, address
jan9 REV. I. H. BRAYTON, Principal.

THE
NEW SHOE STORE
OF
GILMAN & COLLINS,
141 Montgomery Street,
(Next to the corner of Bush street)
Is the best place for FAMILIES to purchase their
BOOTS,
SHOES AND GAITERS.
We shall keep the best Boots and Shoes manufactured, and by selling them at low prices, we hope to give satisfaction to all.
WE HAVE ALSO THE CITY AGENCY OF
LADD, WEBSTER & CO'S
Sewing Machine.
Those who are in want of a
GOOD SEWING MACHINE,
Should not fail to call and examine this Machine. The best Machine for
ALL KINDS OF WORK.
City Agency,
GILMAN & COLLINS,
feb6 141 Montgomery Street.

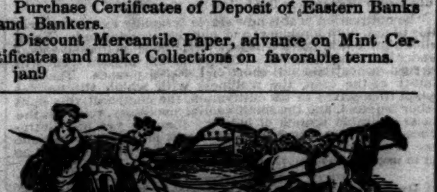
CHEMISTRY TRIUMPHANT!
Washboards, Pounders and Washing Machines rendered useless by
Platt's Non-Rubbing Chlorine Soap!
PATENTED JANUARY 17, 1860.
WARRANTED NOT TO ROT OR INJURE THE CLOTHES.
CHLORINE SOAP WORKS.
FAMILY, BATHING, TOILET AND FANCY
SOAPS OF ALL KINDS,
Manufactured at 731 Front Street, between Broadway and Vallejo. (Iron Building.
jan1 E. A. TAYLOR.

TRUE RELIGION.

THE religion that is to sanctify the world pays its debts. It does not consider that forty cents returned for one hundred cents given is according to the Gospel, though it may be according to law. It looks upon a man *who has failed in trade, and who continues to live in luxury, as a thief*. It looks upon a man who promises to pay *fifty dollars upon demand, with interest, and who neglects to pay it on demand, without interest, is a liar.*—*Congregationalist.*
dec5-6m*

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!
EX LATE ARRIVALS,
FROM NEW YORK AND EUROPE.
THE BEST AND LARGEST ASSORTMENT of TOYS, Fancy Goods, Baskets and Willow Ware ever offered in this market.
For sale cheap by
TURNAUER & ZINN,
Nos. 320 and 322 Battery street,
mar19-3m Between Commercial and Clay.

SATHER & CHURCH,
Bankers,
Corner of Clay and Battery sts.
DRAW EXCHANGE AT SIGHT IN sums to suit, on
American Exchange Bank.......New York.
Shoe and Leather Dealers' Bank...Boston.
Drexel & Co.....................Philadelphia.
Geo. Peabody & Co...............London.
Purchase Certificates of Deposit of Eastern Banks and Bankers.
Discount Mercantile Paper, advance on Mint Certificates and make Collections on favorable terms.
jan9


FRESH SEEDS.
GROWTH OF 1861.
New York Seed Warehouse
C. L. KELLOGG,
No. 427 Sansome street, one door south of Clay
SAN FRANCISCO.
HAS ON HAND A MOST EXTENSIVE assortment of
Vegetable, Flower, Field, Fruit and Tree
SEEDS.
TOBACCO SEEDS—FOUR VARIETIES.
COTTON SEEDS—FOUR VARIETIES.
TWENTY VARIETIES OF GRASSES.
Hyacinths, Amarylis, Narcissus, Tulips,
Lilies, and other Bulbous Roots.
MAMMOTH RHUBARB ROOTS,
CHERRY CURRANT ROOTS,
HOP ROOTS, ETC. ETC. ETC.
My stock of SEEDS cannot be excelled. Knowing the importance from my long experience, I have spared no pains or expense to secure none but the best stocks, and purchasers can rely on their being fresh and true to their kind.
Orders by Mail or Express, promptly attended to. A liberal discount to the trade. Particular care is taken in packing seeds for shipment.
Boxes of Seeds containing 100 papers, for retailing in assortments as desired, will be furnished.
Your early orders are respectfully solicited.
1 C. L. KELLOGG, 427 Sansome st.

Varney's New Amalgamator.
TO QUARTZ MINERS.
YOUR attention is respectfully invited to my NEW AMALGAMATOR. It acts on different principles from any other in use. Its amalgamating power is surprisingly perfect, and challenges competition. It requires no attention, the quartz running from the Battery through it in a continuous stream. It runs at any speed, from fifty to one hundred and fifty revolutions per minute, doing work in proportion.
It is now in use in different places, and doing the work of several
Ordinary Amalgamators.
To supply the demand. Three Foundries are now engaged manufacturing these machines—the Miners' and the Pacific Foundries, San Francisco, also the Globe Foundry at Stockton, where they can be examined by all interested.
nov7-3m THOMAS VARNEY.

HARDWARE.
L. B. BENCHLEY & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers of
English and American Hardware,
CUTLERY.
FARMERS', MECHANICS'
AND
MINERS' TOOLS, ETC. ETC.
206 AND 208 BATTERY STREET,
Between California and Sacramento,
1 SAN FRANCISCO.

HAWLEY & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
HARDWARE,
Building Materials, Carpenters' Tools,
AGRICULTURAL AND MINING IMPLEMENTS,
ETC. ETC. ETC.
Corner of California and Battery Streets,
1 SAN FRANCISCO.

Agricultural Implements.
A LARGE and varied assortment of Agricultural Implements of all kinds on hand and constantly arriving, for sale on the most favorable terms, and at the lowest city prices.
J. D. ARTHUR & SON,
Importers and Dealers,
Corner Washington and Davis sts.,
oct17-3m San Francisco.

RICHARDS & AITKEN,
Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines,
PERFUMERIES, ACIDS, ETC.
CORNER CLAY AND SANSOM STREETS,
D. B. RICHARDS, D. B. AITKEN, } SAN FRANCISCO.
Goods sold at the lowest market rates for cash or approved credit.
Ships' Medicine Chests Replenished at wholesale rates.
Country orders promptly attended to.
•Prescriptions accurately compounded. 1

WHITTON, WATERS & CO.
OFFICE:
COR. CLAY AND SANSOME STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO.
ABEL WHITTON, E. D. WATERS, JR. F. C. WATERS.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
BOOK, CARD AND JOB PRINTING
EXECUTED IN THE BEST STYLE
de12 AND AT THE LOWEST PRICES!

COLLINS & CO.,
PRACTICAL HATTERS,
Formerly of the Original Eagle Hat Store, Commercial street, and late of Washington street,
NOW 323 MONTGOMERY STREET,
TUCKER'S HALL.
THE COLLINS BROTHERS ARE NOW together for the purpose of doing a first class HAT business, and no pains will be spared to secure a liberal share of public patronage.
We shall keep on hand a large assortment of all the latest styles of
HATS AND CAPS.
PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
STAGE AND STOCK DRIVERS
Will remember that we are the best to manufacture, renovate and re stiffen Peruvian and other stage hats.
Orders for Hats from the Interior
Will receive our particular attention.
[mar19.]

DR. DEAN
HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE TO BELDEN BLOCK,
Corner Bush and Montgomery Streets,
AND
His Residence to No. 104 Stockton Street.
jan9 3m

HENRY DUTTON & SON,
DEALERS IN
HAY AND GRAIN,
ALSO
WOOD,
PIER No. 7, STEWART STREET,
NEAR CORNER MISSION,
HENRY DUTTON, HENRY DUTTON, JR. } SAN FRANCISCO.
de19-3m*

S. C. BUGBEE & SON,
ARCHITECTS,
No. 6 MONTGOMERY BLOCK,
SAN FRANCISCO.
REFERENCES:
Rev. T. Starr King, Com. Watkins,
Anniss Merrill, Esq. Moses Ellis, Esq.
Richard Chenery, Esq. fe6

LADD, WEBSTER & CO.
IMPROVED TIGHT-STITCH
FAMILY
SEWING MACHINES
WHICH ARE UNEQUALED BY ANY, FOR BEAUTY AND SIMPLICITY OF CONSTRUCTION AND EFFICIENCY IN WORKING.
FROM PATENT REPORT.
"This machine, as wonderful alike for the delicacy and accuracy as for the simplicity of its operation, is designed to bless all lands with its munificent ministrations. The belief is confidently entertained that it will become almost as universal as the distaff and spinning-wheel of the olden time; but, unlike these memorials of ceaseless toil, it will enter the homes of impoverished and suffering humanity, to lighten the burdens and brighten the lives of those whose elevation and happiness have been the unceasing care, as they are now the crowning glory, of the Christian civilization of the world."
We have a large and varied assortment of these Machines on hand, for which we are General Agents for the Pacific States and west coast of Mexico.
COX, WILLCUT & CO.,
423 Battery street.
GILMAN & COLLINS, City Agents, 141 Montgomery street. feb28

GOLD FILLINGS,
BY DR. BLAKE.
AFTER twenty-one years experience in my profession I am convinced that more teeth have been lost by coarse and imperfect operations than by actual decay.
Those who desire their teeth filled, or who require an operation performed in a thorough and finished manner, can obtain my services for a fair remuneration fee.
The greatest care and best materials used in my operations. DR. BLAKE,
Corner Clay and Kearny streets,
dec12-3m Opposite the Plaza.

Pacific Mail S. S. Co.'s
STEAMSHIP

ST. LOUIS,
W. F. LAPIDGE..................Commander,
Will Leave Folsom Street Wharf,
FRIDAY..................APRIL 11th, 1862,
At 9 o'clock A. M., Punctually.
FOR PANAMA.
Passengers will be conveyed from Panama to Aspinwall by the Panama Railroad Company, and from Aspinwall to New York by the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Co.
FORBES & BABCOCK, Agents,
Corner Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets.

Family Drug Store.
SAMUEL ADAMS,
Druggist and Apothecary,
Clay street, one Door from Dupont.
A LARGE assortment of Drugs, Chemicals and approved Patent Medicines at low prices. Prescriptions carefully and faithfully put up at reduced rates, and with consideration to those of limited means. Having heard of cases where the sick were suffering for days for the necessary remedies; the friends of all such are invited to call, and satisfactory arrangements will be made. jan9

WATT'S NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.
Having suffered long and poignantly from Neuralgia and complaints which resulted in a condition of almost constant suffering, and having experienced direct and positive relief of the most unmistakeable character from the use of the antidote ourselves, we have no hesitation in warmly recommending it to those who may be afflicted in the same manner. As a soother and anodyne it is invaluable—the sleep it induces is sweet and refreshing, and there is none of the terrible reaction upon the system which results from the use of opium, spirituous liquors and other articles of a kindred character. For palpitation of the heart, twitchings, cramps, etc., and in fact for every description of nervous affection in which we have seen it employed, it has proved a sovereign specific. In the course of three years, during which time we have suffered from neuralgic affections, we have resorted to every means within our reach to obtain relief, and for temporary intervals have succeeded not in banishing pain entirely, but in producing that sort of lull which was comparative bliss—it remained for Watts' Nervous Antidote to eradicate as it were, the very seeds of suffering, to restore the appetite, and thus bring back pristine health and vigor.—San Francisco *Police Gazette*, Jan. 6th.
jan9

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.
HAVING made arrangements for a constant supply, all the Homeopathic Medicines will be furnished at reduced rates.
All of Humphrie's Specific Homeopathic remedies in Boxes, at New York prices. A fresh supply ust received. SAMUEL ADAMS Druggist.
jan9 Clay street, one door from Dupont.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE,
AND PHYSICAL RESTORATIVE.
The Medical Wonder of the Age!
THE MOST POWERFUL and wonderful Medicine ever discovered, with Nervous or Spasmodic Disease. It is a nervine of such miraculous power, that it is unimportant how long the disease has existed. If it arises directly or indirectly from a nervous affection, persevere in it at about the rate of one phial to every year the disease has existed. It has cured the most violent and long standing cases of
NEURALGIA, TIC DOLOREUX,
CONVULSIONS, FITS, RHEUMATISM,
CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA,
CRAMPS, SPASMS, VERTIGO,
HEADACHE, DELIRIUM TREMENS,
LOW SPIRITS, PALPITATION,
NERVOUS TWITCHINGS,
HYSTERICS, HYPOCHONDRIA,
SUPPRESSED MENSES,
And is so wonderful in rejuvenating premature old age, and correcting decrepitude brought on by excessive indulgence, that nothing but a trial can convince the patient of its qualities. It is not an excitant but a strengthener, purely vegetable and harmless; like a skilful architect, it begins by laying a firm foundition, and gradually but incessantly adds strength and vigor until nothing is left unfinished.
jan9 For sale by all Druggists.

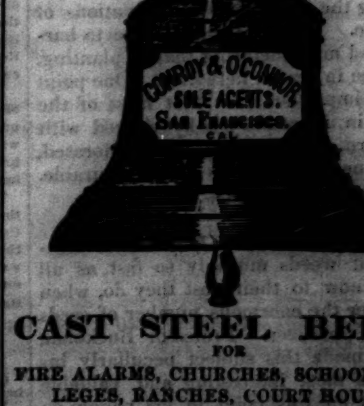
Celebrated German Tonic,
AND
AROMATIC BITTERS.
This is an unquestionable and never failing remedy for Bilious Diseases and all derangement of the Stomach and Digestive Organs, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Costiveness, etc. etc. Where the System has been reduced by Fever and Ague, it will prove a valuable auxiliary for a speedy and permanent restoration to health and strength.
For sale by SAMUEL ADAMS,
jan9 Agent.

SEEDS! SEEDS!
FRESH GARDEN SEEDS,
FLOWER SEEDS,
FRUIT AND TREE SEEDS,
TOBACCO AND COTTON SEEDS,
Of all varieties, are arriving by every steamer at SYLVESTER'S NEW SEED STORE, 317 Washington street, between Battery and Front, San Francisco.
Also on hand, FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, EVERGREEN SHRUBS, BULBOUS ROOTS, etc.
A liberal discount to the trade Address by Mail or Express. GEO. F. SYLVESTER.
317 Washington street, San Francisco.

CRANBERRY PLANTS!
23,000 CRANBERRY PLANTS JUST RECEIVED and in good condition, for sale in quantities to suit, by
GEO. F. SYLVESTER,
dec 26 317 Washington street, San Francisco.

SEA BEACH BOOKSTORE


C. BEACH,
DEALER IN
JUVENILE AND GIFT
BOOKS!
NO. 10 MONTGOMERY STREET.
(Nearly opposite the Masonic Hall.)
HERE MAY be found a complete assortment of CHILDREN'S BOOKS, adapted to all ages and capacities. The various works of the Presbyterian Board of Publication, including a large stock of HYMN BOOKS. Also, the publications of the American Sunday School Union. The Depository of the American Bible Society in the same room.
Family BIBLES and BIBLES of all Sizes and Descriptions, constantly on hand, and at New York cost, with *expense of transportion added.*
The Publications of the American Tract Society furnished at New York cost, with expense of transportation added
Constantly on hand SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, CUTLERY, etc., etc., etc.
MAGAZINES, PERIODICALS, and NEW BOOKS. Received by every Steamer, and furnished at New York prices. jan1



CAST STEEL BELLS,
FOR
FIRE ALARMS, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, COLLEGES, RANCHES, COURT HOUSES, STEAMBOATS, etc.
We have in store and are constantly receiving these celebrated Bells. They are superior in tone, of greater durability, and MUCH CHEAPER than the Composition or Bronze.
Numerous testimonials, American and English, can be seen at our store.
CONROY & O'CONNOR
Agents for the Manufacturers,
25, 27 and 29 Front street,
jan29-3m 34 and 36 Pine street.

THE FARM.

For the Pacific.

DUTY vs. MUSES.

"Fair lady," is there aught so rare
In all thy dreams of beauty,
Or any vision half so fair
As "smiles" on face of Duty?

What though the "Muses" shun thy "bower,"
Afraid of baby fingers;
Thou hast the "sunbeam and the flower,"
Where Love delighted lingers—
Where Will and Kate and little Ned
Are "harp and lute," in playing,
And fair-haired Alice—she is dead,—
With voice so sweet in praying.

Where baby hangs his baby head
On loving mother's breast,
O nothing's half so sweet to thee
As rocking him to rest.
And "young mamma" may improvise
For flesh and blood and "elf,"—
No "Muse," so fair in any guise
As is her own sweet self.

So, "busy" mother, in thy "bower,"
Give Duty highest place,
Less fair the "sunbeam and the flower,"
Than smiles upon her face;
And care thee not for "idle rhymes:"
Thou hast a holier part—
"The chords a Mother's hand should thrill
Are in her children's heart." C.

PACIFIC Theological Seminary.

Sandwich Island Agriculture—Interesting Items.

A subscriber, (Joel Bean, a Missionary of the Society of Friends,) at Honolulu, the chief city of Oahu, and the capital of the Sandwich Islands, in a recent letter to the *American Agriculturist*, gives the following interesting items: The only land suitable for cultivation on these Islands is the narrow border, varying in width from one to ten miles, between the mountains and the sea shore. Most of this is at present pasture land, and plentifully stocked with cattle and horses, and some sheep and goats. It is said that on the Island of Oahu, there are as many horses as people. This almost universal grazing of the land, increases its parched appearance during the dry summer months, and in some places the rains have sensibly diminished, since the cultivation of the ground ceased. The stranger is struck with the very small proportion of land under tillage, and wonders how the people are fed. But the native population subsist principally on *Taro*, of which their little patches are to be seen around every village. This plant yields abundance of food. [The *Taro* is a plant of the genus *arum*, having leaves like the water lily, and large, thick, oblong roots, which are baked and used as food.—Ed.] A little corn is raised, together with Irish and sweet potatoes, melons, and small quantities of garden vegetables. On the Island of Mani, wheat is raised, and there are several large sugar plantations. But wheat is an uncertain crop, on account of worms, and a portion of the cane which requires in some localities two years to mature, is now quite ruined by the drouth. The present neglect of agriculture has grown out of a dependence on the whale shipping, which a few years ago was a very great source of income, but since that business has diminished to a great extent, those in authority and others interested in the prosperity of the Islands are being aroused to the necessity of developing their own resources. Hence, strenuous efforts are now being made to introduce cotton growing on a large scale, and to interest the natives in its culture. But little of the land is fenced or under cultivation. The principal material for fencing is stone; in some places wire is used; and now and then a lot is enclosed by a hedge of prickly pear. The cultivated fruits are: bananas, papia, figs, grapes, etc. The wild fruits are ohias (native apples), obelos (a kind of huckelberry), pohas, strawberries, breadfruit, guavas, and some oranges in the mountains, but none of the fruits are abundant, except bananas, which are of more general production than any others.

PROFITS OF KEEPING HENS.

I kept the past year, twenty hens,—raised two broods of chickens,—had from six to eight in the family, and received thirty-three dollars and fifty cents for eggs. The prices per dozen through the year were from fourteen to twenty-two cents. The average price would probably not vary much from seventeen cents per dozen.

The hens were fed through the year each morning with scalded cob-meal, to which were added, and well mixed, little scraps of boiled meat, given hot,—during afternoon shelled corn or oats,—plenty of pure water.

The practice of rudely throwing the setting hens from the nests night after night, of ducking them in water, or tying red strips of cloth to their feathers, is all wrong. The hen should be taken gently from the nest, when beginning to set,—placed in a suitable coop on the ground, under cover—well fed and watered, and in two or three days, at most, let out.

Hens one or two years old are most profitable. The hen-house must be kept clean,—whitewash two or three times during summer. I make, yearly, by throwing in muck and loam, from time to time, from four to six horse-cart loads of superior manure, which I have found most valuable for starting corn in the spring. I place one or two handfulls in the furrow,—brush over a little dirt with the foot—drop corn on top, and cover with broad hill.—*C. W. Turner, in Rural New Yorker.*

A SORGHUM CONVENTION.

As we close this sheet, we have from a special correspondent, a report of the meeting of Sorghum Growers, at Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 7th, but cannot now find room for it. They appear to have had a good time, with their fifteen samples of beautiful Sorghum sugar, and "Sorghum syrup enough to float a [very] small frigate." Many reported having made 10 to 100 pounds each of sugar last year. Most, if not all, had used Cook's rocking Evaporator. There was considerable information brought out during the discussions and relations of experience. These referred more to harvesting and manufacturing than to planting, and will be in season hereafter. One point stated is important, viz: that most of the seed now in the country is hybridized with broom corn, and is therefore deteriorated, making a new importation of seed desirable. —*American Agriculturist.*

Increase of Weeds.—It is not wonderful that weeds multiply so fast, as all farmers know to their cost they do, when we consider the enormous number of seeds each plant produces. Professor Buckman, who has made this subject peculiarly his own, gives most interesting and valuable statements on this point, in his papers on the subject. Thus the number of seeds a single plant of the red poppy produces is 50,000, the chickweed 500, the groundsel 6,500, the charlock 4,000, black mustard 1,200, corn-cockle 2590, wild parsnip 1,200, and corn-sow-thistle 19,000.

GENUINE "YANKEE LOAF."

Editors Rural New-Yorker: In return for the many valuable hints gleaned from your "Domestic Column," permit me to offer a recipe for making the true "Yankee Loaf," handed down from my great-grandmothers, who claimed for their birthplace old Plymouth's "sacred soil." It was a "Domestic Institution" in the old Revolutionary War, and now it is proper to substitute for our costly viands the cheap and healthy bread which formed the chief diet of our ancestors in old "76":

Brown Bread.—Take 1 quart of water, boiling hot; stir in 1 pint of Indian meal, and add one teacup of molasses, 1 teaspoon of salt, and cold water enough to cool it. Finally, add 1 pint of Indian meal, 1 pint of coarse rye meal, 1 teaspoon of saleratus, 1 gill of good hop yeast, with warm water enough to form a stiff batter. Butter a bowl large enough to contain it, in which let it stand till light. Then butter a plate just the size of the bowl, to turn over the top, to keep the upper crust from hardening. Let it bake slowly in stove, or brick oven, four hours; then cool off the fire, and leave it in the oven eight hours longer, (or over night.)

This loaf will give satisfaction if there is a drop of true Yankee blood in the veins. And my husband (Englishman though he is) has learned to do it justice, which is more than his countrymen are inclined to do to our institutions in general; and who cannot *quite* forget the "tea-party" at Boston Harbor. A Yankee Subscriber.

Hudson, N. Y., 1862.

How to Color Cochineal.—Make the brass kettle as bright as possible. Use soft water, and for every pound of cloth or yarn, 1 oz. of cochineal; 2 oz. cream of tartar; 2 oz. solution of tin. Put the cream of tartar in the water when cold; when it boils add the cochineal, well pulverized; boil five minutes, stirring well, then add the solution of tin. Put in the goods dry, or perfectly free from soap; boil twenty minutes. This will color woolen, silk, or crape, but not cotton. By varying the time the goods are in the dye, you can have a shade from a rose pink to a scarlet.—*Mrs. Cady, Cleveland, Ohio*, 1862.

Never Cook in Copper.—People do a thousand bad things, and because they continue to exist—not to *live* in the full sense of the word—they keep on in the bad practice, and laugh at "notional" persons who are careful about little things. The housewife who has a fine copper or brass kettle, which is *so* handy to use in all sorts of cooking operations, will probably throw down the *Agriculturist* when she reads this item, with the remark that "it's all book nonsense." But we wish to tell her, nevertheless, that every item of sauce or food she cooks in a copper or brass vessel is poisoned.

Cure for Bronchitis.—If Mr. Moore can find space in the *Rural* for the following, I believe it will confer a great favor on those who are afflicted with bronchitis:—Take common mullein leaves, dry and rub fine, and smoke them three or four times a day in a new pipe, taking care to draw the smoke well into the throat. The pipe should be one in which tobacco has not been used. —*H. J. V.*

From the Mercantile Gazette and Prices Current.

STEAMERS FOR CHINA.

A number of steamboats have been sent from San Francisco to Shanghae, and so far as heard from, with extremely profitable results. A number more are now being fitted out for the same adventure, and very many could follow them with abundant profit to their owners. The extent of country drained by the Chinese rivers thrown open to trade, as well as the disposition of the Chinese to hand over their transport trade to foreigners, opens out an amount of employment for steamers which in the future will be only second to that afforded this class of vessels in the Mississipp valley.

In one of the last China papers we note that on the Yang tse-Kiang there were twenty-four steamers, of which nineteen were English and five American. We have also learned that six are building in England specially for that trade, and that some disposition exists on the part of the English government to avail of the call for steamers in the Chinese market to dispose of some old gunboats.

There are also steamers building in England for a line between Shanghae and the ports of Japan, and four or more in New York for the China river trade. The following extract will show in a measure the extent of country now open to our trade, and the improbability that by any effort which can be made in the coming year such a trade can be overdone. It is computed that during the rebellion epidemic, now prevailing in China, one million of junks and boats have been destroyed, most of which were on the rivers and canals of that part of the country referred to in the following description and outline of trade, written before these rivers were opened to commerce:

Central China, the flowery land and home of agriculture in that country, embraces near 2,000,000 of square miles, one-third of which is classed with the best tillage lands of the world. The network of rivers between the Hoanghi and Yang-tse Kiang connected by the grand canal, affords easy transport to all agricultural products, when the government of the country is sufficiently strong to prevent the outrages of robbers and the exactions of local mandarins. There can be no question on means of transport under a settled government, whenever European factories are established at the cities on the great rivers, which we understand is admissible under the present treaties. These rivers drain a basin equal to 1,500,000 square miles, the Yang-tse-Kiang navigable for boats 1,700 miles, while large vessels can reach 200 miles from its mouth. This country is bare of forests, except on the steepest mountains. Along ridges where other plants will not grow, pines are carefully planted, to lessen the greatest evil in all Chinese economics, the scarcity of wood.

The Chinese are alive to the benefits of river steamers, and to the advantages which shipments on European vessels give in safety and certainty of insurance. Before the pirates made the voyages of the junks almost impossible, the Chinese merchant calculated to lose one venture in three. He now avoids the risk by freighting in foreign bottoms. The opening of the rivers will call for the construction of a fleet of light draught steamers, which California can supply. We have faith the trade may be ours if the effort be made to secure it, and that as our mills increase, and labor decreases in value, we may make steady shipments of lumber to China's great valley, and, if we will, that the return vessels may be loaded with a product which will give employment to Californian looms and spindles. Our Northern forests will resound with cheerful industry, and our shipyards give forth the productions of ingenious labor. Youthful California and Oregon will spare to aged China the surplus of their forests for the products of her plains, made bare of wood by the wants of centuries of a dense populati n.

Legislative Enactment in Favor of Developing the Industrial Resources of California.

The introduction of a bill before the present Legislature by which a premium is offered for the growth of many articles now foreign to the soil of our State, and an additional premium for their after manufacture, is a movement of more importance to the general interests of California than any measure which has been advocated since the formation of the State Constitution. It is a move in the right direction; one which in its success, will ensure a greater diversity of crops, more avenues of profitable employment, and a greater variety of business occupation in our State—a measure which will secure a constant increase of taxable wealth, a reliance on domestic resource, as well as a larger and more extended export.

The necessity of quick returns has made the production of the cereal crops almost the sole agricultural employment of California; the vineyard and orchard investments as yet afford employment to but a small minority of our population, and have not reached the point of steady return on the investment. The stock interest is also suffering from the small present value of herds as well as by their losses during this season of floods. Altogether it is a favorable moment to introduce such changes of cultivation as will divide the risks of agricultural investment, and direct attention to those branches of the business which are embraced in the cultivation of the fibrous and other crops of a nature that will not require rapid sale, and at the same time, will command a market beyond the borders of our State.

It is an object fraught with benefit to the business interests of our cities, in the encouragement of manufactures, and the prospect of a more extended inland market; and its effects will in a short time be perceptible in a greater willingness towards country investments, and an increase of desirable immigration, attended by unusual inducements.

The measure appears to have the unanimous support of the press, and we have seldom known a movement in the California Legislature meet with such general approval from those individuals who are most interested in the general welfare of our State. We shall take a future opportunity to set forth the merits of the bill introduced, which we understand has already been somewhat modified.—*Ib.*

Foreign Markets.

London, February 14th.

Consols close at 93½ for Money. The Bullion in the Bank has increased £86,000.

Wheat firm. Flour dull, and 6d.@1s. lower. Sugar steady. Coffee firm. Tea buoyant. Rice easier. Tallow steady at 46s. 9d. Linseed Oil steady at 34s. 3d.

A great fall had taken place in opium. The Calcutta *Gazette* gives notice of that the provision of opium of 1860-'61 consisting of about 15,711 chests of Behar and 13,649 chests of Benares opium, will be brought forward for sale at public auction in the year 1862. This is about 8,000 chests in advance of last season.

FROM CHINA.

By the Ship Joseph Peabody we have dates from Hongkong to 28th January. Interesting market news from that and other Asiatic ports will be found in another column. The Peabody brings intelligence of the near approach of the Taipings or rebels to Shanghae. They had burnt every house within two or three miles of the city, and were menacing it in the most determined manner. The British and French troops were adopting means for the defence of the Foreign Settlement, and much valuable property had been sent on board ship. The triumphant success of the rebels has made them audacious, even in their intercourse with foreigners, and their pretences of friendship and of a disposition to favor the progress of Christianity are regarded as extremely unreliable. They have now devastated a large portion of the empire, delivering up cities and towns to pillage and butchery. The Taiping soldiery are described as a vast mob or rabble, badly armed in a European point of view, but overwhelming the Imperialist forces by their numbers and superior courage and determination, and inspiring terror by their shocking barbarities. Hitherto the English and French have stood aloof from both parties in this civil war in China maintaining a sort of neutrality, and contenting themselves, with the protection of their own interests from the violence of either; but the probability of a serious collision with the Taipings at Shanghae, indicates that this neutral policy may soon be abandoned, and if that be done, a further interference to correct the prevalent disorders of the country so detrimental to commerce, would not be improbable.

A most shameful case of piracy occurred in the immediate vicinity of Hongkong, between that port and Shanghae The British Brig Imogen was attacked, captured, robbed and most of her crew killed.

But the topic of paramount interest in foreign circles was the probability of war between Great Britain and the United States, on account of the Trent affair, the report of which had just reached Hongkong. We learn that the news had created great uneasiness, and to some extent a suspension of mercantile transactions on American account.—*Mercantile Gazette.*

Eastern Markets.

New York, March 1.

Coal—We have only to note a sale of 500 tons Scotch Steam, afloat, at $5 25, cash.

Coffee—There has continued a good demand, especially for Rio, for which, with an extremely firm market, prices of all grades, except prime, are again half a cent higher, making an improvement of fully one cent ⅌ lb on all qualities during the week. Other descriptions are steady at supported rates. Sales 2,877 bags Rio, at 19½c; small sales Java 26@28½c, 4 mos; 775 bags Laguyra 21½@22c.

Copper—New Sheathing is steady at 30 cents for suits, and Yellow Metal 45 cents, 6 mos. In Refined Ingot there has been a large movement at lower rates, embracing about 400,000 lbs Baltimore, in that city and here, supposed at 26@26½ cents, cash; at the close prices are irregular, holders generally demanding 27 cents for Baltimore, and 27½@28 for Lake, but these rates are entirely nominal.

Fish—There continues a moderate demand for Dry Cod at steady prices; sales at $4 for large Troll, and $3 37½ for Bank. Small No 1 and 2 Mackerel are in fair request at $9 75 and $7 75; other kinds of Mackerel remain in small stock, and are consequently quiet but firm.

Flour and Meal—The demand for both State and Western Flour has been exceedingly light during the past three days, and transactions have been confined chiefly to the local trade. The advices from the European marts, per steamer Hibernian, were of a still more adverse tenor than the accounts previously received, in view of which there has been almost no demand for shipment. Prices have steadily tended in favor of the purchaser, and though there have occurred no marked changes, the rates current at the close of the market to-day, warrant a reduction of about 5 cents ⅌ bbl, from our previous quotations. We quote: State, superfine brands $5 40@5 50 ⅌ bbl; State, extra brands $5 65@5 70; State, choice brands $5 70@5 75.

Fruit—Since our last the market has been very quiet, and the business is small; sales new Malaga Raisins at $3 40 and $3 20 for Layer and Bunch.

Grain—The market for Wheat has been characterized by dullness and depression; the demand has been very light, and the limited transactions are, for the most part, confined to the wants of the local millers. Prices, though constantly in favor of the purchaser, have experienced little or no reduction; sales $1 23@$1 48. Barley is in moderate request, with sales of 8,500 bush State at 80@84½c, but including 3,500 yesterday at 81@84½. Oats are dull at 39@40c for all kinds.

Gunny Cloth—The recent rapid advance in prices has checked the demand, and the late extreme rates are not now realized; sales 14 cents, cash.

Gunpowder—The prices of Powder are reduced somewhat to correspond with the recent decline in Saltpetre, viz., to $3 50@3 60 for Blasting, $3 75 for Shipping and $6@6 25, cash, for Fine or Sporting.

Hops—Remain in the same position—a steady moderate demand from Brewers' at previous rates. Sales 250 bales, in lots, at 16@20c; and about 100 bales 1860's 13@15, cash. Large parcels are offered at lower rates.

Hides—Continue in active request, and prices have slightly improved; sales 1100 California 21½ lb, 24½; 1800 Wet Salted California, 50 lb, 10½, 6 mos; 750 Central American 18 lb, 21, less 4 ⅌ cent.

Iron—There is no change to notice; sales Scotch Pig, to arrive, at $22; No. 1 extra American $21, delivered at Elizabethport; old T Rails $24, all cash. Sales English sheet, Singles, desirable sizes, at 4 cents, less 5 per cent., cash; Doubles, 4¼@4½, and Trebles and Lattens, 5@5¼, cash. The Philadelphia *North American* of the 28th, ult., says:—"The market continues firm but inactive, the high views of holders limiting the operations in Pig Metal to a few small lots of Anthracite at fully former rates. In manufactured, there is a fair business doing, mostly Bars, which are wanted at steady prices."

Leather—There is a continued active demand for Hemlock Sole, and the Stock being further materially reduced, prices are rather higher. Prime Oak Tanned American Skins are in good request at the following prices—30 lb, 75@80c; 40 lb 70@75c; 60 lb, 65@70c, 6 mos.

Nails Cut may be quoted firm at 3½c, 4 mos, or 5 per cent. off for cash, and Clinch and Wrought as last noticed.

Naval Stores—For Soft, $10 is offered, but the only lot here (131 bbls) is held considerably higher. Spirits Turpentine continues unsettled for wholesale parcels, but there is a fair retail demand, with sales to a moderate extent at $1 05@1 10 @1 15. Common Rosin is without material change at $5. Strained $5 25@5 50 ⅌ 310 lb, and No. 2 and low No 1, $6 37½ @7 ⅌ 280 lb. Tar is quiet, the sales being only in retail lots at $9 75 delivered.

Oils—Of Crude Sperm, we notice 1150 bbls at New Bedford at $1 40. City Linseed is in good demand at 85 cents, cash. No 1 Western Lard is wanted—50 bbls. not strictly prime, brought 65 cents, cash. Crude Petroleum is in good request, at low rates; sales at 12½ cents for refining, and 13@13½ for export, in shipping order, the latter delivered. Refined Petroleum continues in fair demand, and prices sympathize with those of Crude; sales at 20@28c according to color.

Provisions—The speculative demand which prevailed during the first part of the week, under which prices experienced a marked improvement, continued on Wednesday, when there was a further slight advance, but since that time, there has prevailed only a moderate inquiry, and the market remains quiet at our revised quotations, closing in favor of the purchasers. We quote Prime Mess $13 50@14; Prime $9 75 @10 75; Beef is quiet, but firmer, for Western Mess, which is quoted at $12@13. Bacon is quiet, but firmer. Cut Meats are in active request, and firmer; sales at 5½@6½c for Hams, and 4½@5 for Shoulders. Lard was quiet until yesterday, when the market was more buoyant, and prices about ⅛ cent higher. Butter and Cheese are dull, but unchanged.

Spices—Remain extremely quiet, and we only notice 250 bags Pepper, for export, and 20 cases Wild Cassia, on private terms.

Spirits—The market for Foreign remains inactive; Cognac Brandy sold at $3 75@4 50; Rochelle $3 25@3 40; Scotch Malt Whiskey $1 40. Domestic Whisky has been tolerably active for the most part, but prices have been irregular; we note sales of 2,500 bbls, including 1,300 bbls, yesterday at 27@28c, but chiefly at 27@27½c.

Sugar—There has continued a steady good demand since our last for home use, with some inquiry for export and speculation, the market closing with considerable steadiness at our revised notations. Refined too is in better demand. As stocks are exhausted, the business is necessarily restricted, prices having an upward tendency. We quote other than Steuarts' 7½@8½c for Soft Yellow, 8½@9½ for Soft White, and 10@10½, cash, for Powdered, Granulated and Crushed.

Tallow—Remains quite dull, though there has been no further reduction in price; sales 160,000 lbs prime City at 9@9½c, and 20,000 lbs common Western 8¾@8½c, cash.

Tobacco—There is little doing in Kentucky, but prices are unchanged; 52 cases Seed Leaf 7½@8½c, and 30 hhds Kentucky 12½@14, usual terms. The market for Manufactured has again been active and excited, further large speculative purchases having been made, based upon the expected excise duty. It is estimated that about 9@10,000 pkgs have changed hands at very full prices.

Wool—The market has been very sparingly attended this week, and consequently very little Wool sold. The probability now is that there will be more doing, as the currency-bill has passed, and manufacturers will soon be in a situation to renew their stocks. There has been a material change in the holders of low Wools, or of such as have sold. Importers generally are willing to reduce their prices for cash, or such paper as can be reduced to cash, at a fair exchange. The stock of low Wools is abundant, and the market is yet dull; a little more inquiry has prevailed, however, for Carpet Wools, but has resulted in nothing further—buyers have been waiting patiently for a settlement of their government contracts, and when they are paid, we hope to see a change for the better Some few parcels of Fleeces have been taken at 48@50 cents; 4000 lbs California A. L., 35, 6 months.

Dry Goods.—The market is dull. The speculators in staple goods who bought so largely some months ago are now very anxious to sell and are distressing the market, and disturbing the calculations of manufacturers, and may very likely check a little the disposition to produce new goods. The market does not respond to the pressure, and the few buyers limit themselves to actual wants.

Domestic Goods.—Prints are inactive, and holders are anxious to sell.

Printing cloths are declining with a panic desire to force sales in presence of a better supply of the raw material. In Sheetings and Shirtings there is no change. The regular receivers are firm, but could not, nevertheless, obtain current quotations if they were to press sales. In Woolens there is also less doing. Delaines do not attract much demand at present. Fancy Cassimeres of desirable styles are active, both silk mixtures and all-wool goods, but the demand is confined to these kinds. Stocks are moderate in first hands.

Foreign Goods.—The importations have increased considerably, and auction sales are now commencing. British goods have been largely sold, though the regular trade has not fully opened. The speculative demand is over, and prices less buoyant. Low-priced Delaines are, however, of ready sale; and low priced cloths are in some request. Silks are more inquired for, especially staple kinds. Fancy silks are dull. Prices are steady. There is considerable business in Ribbons.

Millinery goods are now mostly sold for cash. Woolen goods are dull Fancy Cassimeres, low-priced German, Belgian and English Cloths alone command a market, and those of good styles. French Worsteds are inactive. Prints, Linnens, Blankets, Cotton Goods, Worsteds and Silks, are among the articles chiefly imported.

Rice from the Sandwich Islands.—A small shipment of Rice reached us per Speedweell, and as the cultivation of that article is increasing rapidly in the Islands, we may look for more in due time. In alluding to this subject the Honolulu *Advertiser* makes the following remarks:

"The cultivation of this new staple is rapidly extending over this island, both foreigners and natives engaging in it. From all we can learn, there will be shortly not less than 400 acres under cultivation, and the product of the present year will exceed rather than fall short of 1,000,000 pounds. The certainty of the crop, the readiness with which the natives adapt themselves to its cultivation, the comparatively light labor required, and the small capital necessary, render it the most desirable branch of industry that has yet been introduced into this kingdom, and it will undoubtedly become the favorite employment of the natives, who will soon be in to use it for food.

British and American Postal Arrangements.—The contrast between the British and American postal reports is peculiarly striking in some particulars. The British people send by mail in a year 564,000,000 letters, or a million and a half daily; being three times as many as with us. The total income of the British Post Office was over $16,000,000, and the clear profits over $7,000,000. In the United Kingdom are 11,441 post offices and 2,437 road letter-pillars. Will our Postmaster-General bear in mind, before he allows any more of our detestable lamp-post boxes to be put up, that an English letter-pillar can be reached and a letter deposited in it by a child five years old? The mails were carried daily by railway 30,000 miles; by coach, cart and omnibus, 32,000 miles; by boat, 2,800 miles, and by men on foot, 70,000 miles. There were sent by mail 71,000,000 newspapers and 11,700 book packets. The postal revenue increased over 400,000 above the income of the year before. All the dead letters were returned to the writers without any expense or tax whatever, the number amounting to nearly two millions. Almost seventy million dollars was remitted in complete safety in post-office money orders.—*Com. Review.*

The British Mercantile Steam Fleet.—The steam fleet of Great Britain has contributed incalculably to her pre-eminence as a commercial nation. Indeed, few have any adequate conception of the growth of this important interest, or the extent already attained. It appears, from an official return, that at the commencement of the present year 1,945 steamers were registered in the United Kingdom, of a gross burden of 686,417 tons, being an increase of 82 vessels and 19,904 tons, as compared with the corresponding date of 1860. The number of paddle steamers was 1,312; of screws, 601. As regards the materials of which they were constructed, 860 were built of wood, 1,080 of iron, and 5 of steel. Of the number of steamships, 515 are owned in London, and 214 in Liverpool. The scale of operations entered upon by some of the leading steamship companies of England is enormous. First in importance, as concerns the United States, is the "Cunard fleet," comprising no less than thirty large steamers, averaging not far from 2,000 tons. The largest of these is the new steamer *Scotia*, which measures 4,000 tons and three more powerful ships will soon be added.—*Merchants' Magazine.*

Watts' Nervous Antidote.

I have in my own person, experienced so much benefit from the use of Watts' Nervous Antidote, and have witnessed so many cures, almost miraculous, which have resulted from its use, that I feel it an overwhelming duty to bear testimony to its sovereign virtues in severe Neuralgic affections, experienced by myself and others, which have come under my immediate notice.

My own case was as follows: I was in 1848, while working at my trade as ship carpenter, in Philadelphia, suddenly afflicted with loss of sight. After employing several physicians without deriving any benefit, I went to New York, where I was finally forced to enter the Hospital. There I was compelled to submit to a great variety of treatment, much of it exceedingly painful, and was ultimately shut up in a dark room, where I remained for a number of weeks to all intents a close prisoner, but all without experiencing any relief. Hearing of the Antidote of Dr. Watts, I sought and obtained permission to leave the hospital, and immediately went to the office of Dr. Watts. The Doctor examined into my condition, and then at short intervals, administered three doses of the "Antidote;" after observing its effects, he in a few hours pronounced mine to my great joy, to be a curable case. I accordingly continued to use it under his direction, and in six days I was perfectly cured and again following my trade.

An account of this case was published in the papers, and made so much noise that I was called upon by hundreds anxious to learn the particulars of my case for themselves, and thus I became familiar with scores of cures effected by this medicine, as remarkable as my own. I came to California, and here I found a great many cases, in which I knew the "Antidote" would be efficacious, but sought in vain to find it, and was upon the point of sending to New York for a supply, when I fortunately saw your advertisement. Since then, I have from time to time procured supplies from you and found that it still possesses the same efficacy, and relieves the intolerable misery caused by Neuralgia as perfectly as ever.

SAN FRANCISCO CURE.

Two weeks ago, a lady acquaintance on Sacramento street, informed me that her daughter was suffering from several complaints, aggravated by severe neuralgia affections. At my suggestion she obtained from you a bottle of "Watts' Nervous Antidote," and within one week the young lady was enabled to sleep quietly, her appetite was restored and her general health wonderfully improved, while the neuralgic pains had disappeared. This was after suffering five years of illness and expending several hundred dollars in vain efforts to find relief from other sources.

I also know of numerons cases of rheumatism, chronic and inflammatory, nervous headaches, weak and inflamed eyes, coughs, etc., which have been cured by the use of this invaluable medicine. I have no faith in quack medicines, but I know this does not come under that head.

F. W. PINKHAM, Carpenter.
Shop on Waverly Place, next to S. E. Corner of Clay street, San Francisco, December 31st, 1861.
To Dr. Samuel Adams, San Francisco. jan9

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE Twelfth Judicial District, of the State of California, in and for the City and County of San Francisco.

Albert Williams, vs Julia R. Brandon, et al.

Action brought in the District Court of the Twelfth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the City and County of San Francisco, and the Complaint filed in said City and County of San Francisco, in the office of the Clerk of said District Court.

The People of the State of California, send greeting to Julia R. Brandon and Esther R. Brandon, Defendants.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Plaintiff in the District Court of the Twelfth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the City and County of San Francisco, and to answer the Complaint filed therein, within ten days, (exclusive of the day of service,) after the service on you of this summons—if served within this County; or if served out of this County, but in this District, within twenty days; otherwise within forty days—or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of said Complaint.

The said action is brought to recover the sum of $300 with interest thereon from December 1st, 1861, at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, due from the Defendant to the Plaintiff for rent of certain premises particularly described in the Complaint, and for costs.

And you are hereby notified, that if you fail to appear and answer the said Complaint as above required, the said Plaintiff will take judgment against you for $300, interest and costs.

[Seal.] Given under my hand and the Seal of the District Court of the Twelfth Judicial District, of the State of California, in and for the City and County of San Francisco, this 22d day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and sixty-two.

WASHINGTON BARTLETT, Clerk.
WM. R. SATTERLEE, Deputy Clerk.
M. COMPTON, Plffs. Atty. feb12 3mo

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REFERENCES:
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For right is right, since [...]
And right the day mu[...]
To doubt would be dis[...]
To falter would be si[...]

UPWARD! ON[...]

BY JOHN H. BR[...]

Upward, onward, are ou[...]
Though the winds blo[...]
Though the sky be fair [...]
These shall be our wa[...]

Upward, onward, in the [...]
Waged for freedom a[...]
Never resting, never we[...]
Till a victory crowns [...]

Upward, onward, pressin[...]
Till each bondman's c[...]
Till the flag that floats a[...]
Liberty proclaims to [...]

Waking every morn to d[...]
Ere its hours shall pa[...]
Let some act of love or [...]
Crown the labors of [...]

Lo! a better day is com[...]
Brighter prospects ope[...]
Spread your banner to t[...]
Upward, onward, ever[...]

EQUILIBRIUM OF [...]

The Bible presents the [...] doctrines in their true p[...] their proper relations to e[...] are received into the heart [...] tions and proportions as th[...] they will produce a well-b[...] plete Christian character; [...] all be harmoniously deve[...] would be no religious m[...] the true adjustment of the [...] to each other is often very [...] Some seize on one favorit[...] on another, and draw it fr[...] sition—magnify it to undu[...] make all the others tributa[...] vorite doctrine with one [...] instead of holding it in the [...] lation assigned it in the [...] magnify it till it excludes [...] and from their plan of ope[...] means and instrumentalitie[...] on the doctrine of Free A[...] upon it, till in their estim[...] all dependence on sover[...] makes man dependent o[...] The same may be said of [...] trines.

The true cause of this [...] trine, doubtless, lies in th[...] position that they are ir[...] each other, and that if th[...] other can not be; but we [...] that each of these doctrin[...] the Scriptures, and that fa[...] cient for us. The Bible [...] mate facts. Any truth th[...] as unquestionable as a fact [...] natural world. Mysteriou[...] mystery is no more an ob[...] fact in revelation, than ag[...] ture. Many of the resu[...] electricity and magnetism [...] but who doubts them fo[...] becomes as omniscient as [...] things must appear to him [...] in no department of know[...] expect more mysteries th[...] God reveals to man his sch[...]

The remedy for this di[...] character is to be found in [...] of the Bible, and placing [...] true equilibrium with ea[...] one should be allowed its [...] none should be allowed a[...] derance. Christ crucified [...] tral fact of Christianity—[...] system around which all o[...] volve—some nearer, some [...] all exerting their influenc[...] and each essential to the [...] the system. Strike any [...] it from its due position, an[...] the whole is disturbed, a[...] ultimately result.—*Jour. a*[...]

THE TOOLS GREAT ME[...]

It is not tools that ma[...] but the trained skill and pe[...] man himself. Indeed it i[...] the bad workman never ye[...] Some one asked Opie by [...] process he mixed his color[...] with my brains, sir," was [...] the same with every wor[...] excel. Ferguson made ma[...] such as his wooden clock t[...] sured the hours—by mea[...] penknife, a tool in every [...] then everybody is not a F[...] of water and two thermo[...] tools by which Dr. Black [...] heat; and a prism, a len[...] pasteboard enabled Newto[...] composition of light and th[...] An eminent foreign savant [...] Dr. Wollaston, and reques[...] over his laboratories, in w[...] been enriched by so many i[...] eries, when the Doctor too[...] study, and, pointing to a [...] the table, containing a f[...] test-papers, a small bala[...] pipe, said—"There is all [...] have." Stothard learned [...] bining colors by closely stu[...] wings. He would often [...] knew what he owed to t[...] A burnt stick and a barn d[...] in lieu of pencil and canva[...] practised drawing on the [...] his native village, which [...] his sketches in chalk; and [...] made his first brushes out [...] Ferguson laid himself dow[...] night in a blanket, and m[...] heavenly bodies by means [...] small beads on it, stretched [...] and the stars. Franklin [...] thunder cloud of its lightn[...] a kite made with two cross[...] handkerchief. Watt mad[...]